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LITERATURE.

Les Origines de la France Contemporaine.
Par H. Taine. La Révolution. Tome III. Le Gouvernement Révolutionnaire. (Hachette.)

WITH this volume M. Taine completes his work. The first volume, as the reader will remember, described in detail the state of society and the material condition of France before 1789. The last three depict the condition of the country during the Revolution until the establishment of Bonaparte's despotism in 1799. The conception of the Revolution, which runs through all four volumes, connecting the story and giving it unity, is, shortly stated, as follows. The abstract theory of the sovereignty of the people, taught in the *Social Contract*, led first to anarchy and then to despotism. Such a conception has the advantage of being simple and definite, and is admirably adapted for serving as a centre round which can be effectively grouped descriptions of the insurrections, the riots, the lawless, brutal, and tyrannical acts which attended the course of the Revolution. On the other hand, no account of the Revolution based merely upon this can be otherwise than imperfect, and in many respects misleading. M. Taine's explanation of events is consistent with itself and easy for all to understand; but these merits are mainly the result of a narrow and partial treatment of a wide and complex subject. The book has in reality alike the merits and defects of an essay in which effect is gained by laying stress on what brings into prominence the writer's point of view, while what is unessential to his purpose is left in the background. Thus, for instance, in his first volume M. Taine, when he undertakes to describe the ideas prevailing before 1789, omits to take note of the liberal ideas which were entertained by large bodies of men. In his second volume he criticises the work of the Constituent Assembly, taking for granted on very insufficient evidence that the nobles were ready to accomplish all reforms that the Third Estate could reasonably have desired. In his third volume he criticises the conduct of the Legislative Assembly in declaring war on the assumption that the king did not wish for armed interference from abroad, and that the Girondists ought to have known the fact. In his last volume he is able to account for the triumph of the Jacobins without reference to foreign affairs. The main argument which underlies all the reasoning in the present volume is that because Rousseau taught the theory of the sovereignty of the people, therefore the Constituent Assembly began by persecuting and plundering classes and individuals in the name of the State, which process, being logically continued by the Legislative Assembly and the Convention, resulted first in

the Reign of Terror and the enforcement of socialistic laws, and finally in Bonaparte's despotism. The following passage from the opening of the second book, entitled the Jacobin Programme, is a fair specimen of M. Taine's method of reasoning and of the way in which he makes use of facts in support of his conclusions:

"Suivons ce déroulement intérieur, et remontons, avec le Jacobin, aux principes, au pacte primordial, à l'institution de la société. Il n'y a qu'une société juste, celle qui est fondée sur 'le contrat social'; et 'les clauses de ce contrat, bien entendues, se réduisent toutes à une seule, l'aliénation totale de chaque individu, avec tous ses droits, à la communauté . . . chacun se donnant tout entier, tel qu'il se trouve actuellement, lui et toutes ses forces, dont les biens qu'il possède font partie.' Nulle exception en réserve. Rien de ce qu'il était ou avait auparavant ne lui appartient plus en propre; ce que désormais il est ou il a ne lui est dévolu que par délégation. Ses biens et sa personne sont maintenant une portion de la chose publique; s'il les possède, c'est de seconde main; s'il en jouit, c'est par octroi. . . . Souverain omnipotent, propriétaire universel, l'état exerce à discrétion ses droits illimités sur les personnes et sur les choses; en conséquence, nous, ses représentants, nous mettons la main sur les choses et sur les personnes; elles sont à nous, puisqu'elles sont à lui.

"Nous avons confisqué les biens du clergé, environ 4 milliards; nous confisquons les biens des émigrés, environ 3 milliards; nous confisquons les biens des guillotinés et des déportés; . . . après la guerre et le bannissement des suspects, nous saisissons la propriété avec l'usufruit. . . . En attendant, nous prenons les biens des hôpitaux et autres établissements de bienfaisance. . . . Nous reprenons les domaines engagés ou aliénés par l'état depuis trois siècles et davantage. . . . Nous avons déjà reçu par héritage l'ancien domaine de la couronne et la domaine plus récent de la liste civile. De cette façon, plus des trois cinquièmes du sol arrivent entre nos mains, et ces trois cinquièmes sont de beaucoup les mieux garnis; car ils comprennent presque toutes les grandes et belles bâtisses, châteaux, abbayes, palais, hôtels, maisons de maîtres. . . . Notez encore la saisie du numéraire et de toutes les matières d'or et d'argent. . . . Bref, quelle que soit la forme du capital fixe, nous en prenons tout ce que nous pouvons, probablement plus des trois quarts. Reste la portion qui n'est point fixe et périclité par l'usage, à savoir les objets de consommation, les fruits du sol, les approvisionnements de toute espèce, tous les produits de l'art et du travail humain, qui contribuent à l'entretien de la vie. Par 'le droit de préemption' et par le droit de 'réquisition,' la république devient propriétaire momentanée de tout ce que le commerce, l'industrie, et l'agriculture ont produit et apporté sur le sol de la France; toutes les denrées et toutes les marchandises sont à nous avant d'être à leur détenteur. . . . En vertu du même droit, nous disposons des personnes comme des choses. Nous décrétons la levée en masse," etc. (p. 70).

In this style M. Taine proceeds for several pages. It does not, however, necessarily follow that because Rousseau wrote the *Social Contract*, therefore the Constituent Assembly took possession of church property or the Convention established maximum laws, nor has M. Taine proved either in this or in any other passage that close continuity of motive between the three assemblies which he implies. Other ideas prevailed besides democratic ideas; and if there was a "déroulement intérieur," there was surely also a

"déroulement extérieur." Undoubtedly the ideas which actuated the Constituent Assembly were largely liberal, and the Revolution may quite as fairly be represented by those who wish to be paradoxical as an attempt to establish constitutional government on a basis of individual freedom and local administration, which failed because the mass of Frenchmen still clung to old habits and old ideas, as be represented as the work of a body of unscrupulous fanatics, seeking to avail themselves of democratic principles for the destruction of individual freedom and the establishment of an arbitrary government on a centralised and socialistic basis.

Judged from a lower point of view, *Les Origines de la France Contemporaine* fails to fulfil the conditions necessary for the production of sound historical work of any kind. The historian worthy of the name is bound not merely to produce the evidence on which his assertions rest, but also to be at the pains of refuting contradictory evidence, if such exists. M. Taine's principle of dealing with authorities appears to be the simple one of selecting evidence in support of his views and overlooking whatever tells against them. The result is, that he often makes assertions which it is impossible to regard as proved without further investigation. Test, for instance, the value of the evidence on which the following statement rests. With regard to Lyon, when about to be besieged in 1793, M. Taine writes (p. 40): "Les prétendus aristocrates étaient alors, non seulement des républicains, mais des démocrates et des radicaux, fidèles au régime établi, soumis aux pires lois révolutionnaires." Unless to cast a deeper shade of blackness on the conduct of the Jacobins, there was no occasion why M. Taine should raise the question of the character of the rising at Lyon; but if he wishes his readers to believe that its character was purely Girondist, he ought to have weighed the evidence on either side and proved his point. The only evidence in favour of his own view which he brings forward consists of the public addresses made by the Lyonnais themselves, especially those to the national guards and the soldiers of Kellermann's army, in which they deny that they are royalists, or that the white cockade has ever been worn among them. Such evidence, uncorroborated, is absolutely valueless, since the Lyonnais, wishing to win the confidence of the republican troops besieging them, could not do otherwise than deny the imputation of royalism. If, however, M. Taine is content with it, it still was incumbent on him to show on what grounds he rejects the much stronger evidence to be found in the very book to which he refers (*Mémoires de l'Abbé Guillon de Montléon*), and elsewhere, that there was a considerable and influential body of royalists in the town.

In the Preface to his first volume M. Taine has assured his readers that he began his work free of all political bias, that he was not a royalist, a republican, a democrat, nor, in short, an adherent of any political creed whatever. He writes, however, as one whom personal experience has made keenly alive to the evils resulting from the present condition of society and government in France; and the one political lesson which it is his

incessant endeavour to enforce is distrust of democratic principles of government. It is an open question whether generalisations on the nature of democracies drawn from the history of the French Revolution rest on secure premises; certainly *Les Origines de la France Contemporaine* would gain by the omission of political teaching which appears often to rest on as airy a basis as the *Social Contract* itself. In the present volume no less than forty pages are devoted to a general disquisition on the tyranny of government by majorities, and the advantage in democracies of limiting the powers of the state to certain definite functions. The chapter—in reality an eloquent plea in favour of individualism—regarded either as history or philosophy, is equally valueless. Take, for instance, the following passage:

"Il y a donc entre lui [the state] et moi, sinon un contrat exprès, du moins un engagement tacite, analogue à celui qui lie un enfant et ses parents, un croyant et son église, et, des deux côtés, notre engagement est précis. Il promet de veiller à ma sûreté, au dehors et au dedans; je promets de lui en fournir les moyens, et ces moyens sont mon respect et ma reconnaissance, mon zèle de citoyen, mon service de conscrit, mes subsides de contribuable, etc., etc. . . . Quand il me réclame ses déboursés, ce n'est pas mon bien qu'il me prend, c'est son bien qu'il me reprend, et, à ce titre, il peut légitimement me faire payer de force. Mais c'est à condition qu'il n'exige pas au delà de sa créance, et il exige au delà s'il dépasse sa première consigne, s'il entreprend par surcroît une œuvre physique ou morale que je ne lui demande pas, s'il se fait sectaire, moraliste, philanthrope ou pédagogue, etc. . . . Car alors au pacte primitif, il ajoute un nouvel article, et pour cet article, le consentement n'est pas unanime et certain comme pour le pacte" (p. 133).

Whatever opinion may be formed of its abiding value as a history, *Les Origines de la France Contemporaine* will be sure to find readers. It proves incontrovertibly how France during the Revolution was the prey of the worst elements which modern civilisation produces; and few will lay down the book without having their imaginations vividly impressed with the powerful picture laid before them of the errors, follies, crimes, and atrocities committed by the various factions who between 1789 and 1799 passed under the designation of Jacobins. M. Taine has spared no pains to make his work as effective as possible. He has spent months in collecting materials from every source open to him—state papers, letters, diaries, newspapers, histories general and local. He does not spare his readers the most revolting details, and invariably brings into relief what was darkest and blackest in men's characters. All the enormous weight of misery which fell in the end on the mass of the nation is brought fully into view, while whatever benefits were won are left unnoted; and in spite of the gloomy description which M. Taine gave of the old society and the poverty of the people in his first volume, those who sit at his feet may easily be led to conclude, as M. Taine apparently intends them to conclude, that the last state of things, alike from a political, intellectual, social, and material point of view, was worse than the first.

It is easy to understand that M. Taine's book should excite indignation in France. On the other hand, its existence may be of some

service in a country where writers still palliate and gloss over the crimes of the Revolution. It is, however, impossible not to regret that the author should have devoted years to the accomplishment of a task which might well have been left to others, and on which his talents are to a great extent misapplied. More especially is the reader led to regret that M. de Tocqueville did not live to complete his great work. He, at least, would never have lost sight of the fact that the old régime was as responsible as the *Social Contract* itself for the great catastrophe.

B. M. GARDINER.

From Home to Home: Autumn Wanderings in the North-West in the Years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884. By Alex. Staveley Hill. (Sampson Low.)

MR. STAVELEY HILL—it is unnecessary to inform any one in West Staffordshire or the Law Courts—is a member of Parliament of long standing, and a Queen's Counsel whose address a great many solicitors would be able to supply. But what may be less familiar is that he has one "home" at Oxley Manor in the county which he represents, and a second, not quite so old, and as the frontispiece to his book shows, of somewhat less architectural pretensions, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Between the Elizabethan House in Staffordshire and the log shanty in Alberta which goes by the same name the owner has been going to and fro during the long vacations of three years, and the result of his journeys are embodied in a volume which lacks nothing which the clearest of maps, the best of print, and the most admirable of illustrations can supply. Yet, after reading Mr. Hill's book, not without pleasure, and with much profit, we regret to lay it down rather disappointed with the manner in which he has executed his task. It is a good book so far as the materials are concerned, but they are badly put together. After an autumn spent in various parts of Manitoba, chiefly in the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the author leased a great track of country between the Little Bow and Belly rivers, near the head-water of the Saskatchewan, as a cattle ranch, and for the next two seasons he spent a good deal of time in attending to its affairs. The region in which New Oxley is situated is less known than most parts of the Far West. There was, therefore, plenty of opportunity for an adroit *littérateur* to have concocted an interesting book out of his experiences in so fresh a country. Mr. Hill had, moreover, the additional advantage of crossing the mountains into British Columbia, travelling all around the Upper Kootenai Valley and southward to the North Pacific line in Montana. This, even in these days of enterprising holiday takers, was a capital bit of work for an active lawyer no longer in his first youth. But, in addition, there were adventures to record: snow-storms which all but made a vacancy in the House of Commons to encounter; "friendly" Indians, and some whose friendship left something to be desired, to meet; that blasphemous black-guard the American "cowboy" to browbeat, and generally the strange life of a new land to study.

All this is so promising that it seemed

scarcely possible for anyone to turn out a dull account of what he saw; while, for a scholar, a jurist, and a politician so experienced as Mr. Hill, there must have been endless data to note, and compare, and sift. Still the fact remains that the book, in which we had a right to expect something of all of this, is far from entertaining. The truth is that being, we suppose, too busy a man, the author has simply committed his journals into the printer's hands, with a slight introduction and a chapter of hurried conclusions, without any satisfactory selection or arrangement, or even that courteous bow to the reader which takes the form of a preface. The result is that, while we might have had a volume as pleasant as Major Shepherd's or Mr. Baillie-Grohman's, and in its own way as suggestive as Mr. Freeman's or Mr. Barneby's, we are compelled to wade through a mass of trivial details, perfectly uninteresting to any one except the writer and his personal friends, in order to pick out the useful remarks, which, happily, are neither few nor far between. It ought, of course, to be a canon of criticism that a book should be judged, not according to the arbitrary standard which the reviewer chooses to set up, but according to the nearness with which the writer has attained to the mark at which he aimed. This, however, does not debar us from regretting that, instead of telling with unstimulating monotony what was done day after day, Mr. Hill had not classified the observations made during his four visits under separate heads, connecting them, if necessary, by a thread of personal narrative. What concern is it to any one, except himself, or his wife, or his son, to know that the author had a good breakfast or a bad one, an early dinner, or a "good wash up," whether his appetite was keen or indifferent, the "tea" excellent or the contrary, and the "sermon from a new vicar" what the sermons of all vicars ought to be, or what they, unfortunately, sometimes are not? No doubt it was interesting to try and slaughter a fish-eagle, but the feat was not sportsmanlike enough to deserve the immortality of type, and it is, to say the least of it, tiresome for the reader who is anxious to unearth out some fact to be told whether the morning was fine or dull, when Mr. Hill wrote home, and where he shopped; and only a warm regard for any author can excuse him informing his readers on what private individuals he called, and when he got wet, or out of sorts, or hungry or thirsty, or took a pill. To re-describe Chicago, New York, or Quebec, is excusable, for every fresh mind brings to the task so much novelty that, if well done, the sketch is as good as new, and there is not a great deal to object in Mr. Hill spending several pages over the small-beer chronicle of an Atlantic voyage.

However, having said this much against the way in which the squire of the two Oxleys chooses to relate his experiences, we feel bound to say that his book is well worth reading. It is written, not perhaps as a Kinglake or a Washington Irving would have written it, and possibly the remarks on pp. 170 and 420 might have been better left unsaid. But, with these exceptions, from the first line to the last, it is, as we might have expected, the notes of a scholar agreeably fond of the archaic practice

of quoting Greek, and of a gentleman who would as soon offend by his speech as by his pen. The chapter in which he gives a by no means flattering description of ranch life and prospects is extremely useful. His notes on the different Indian tribes with whom he came into contact are accurate, though, speaking as one who has long ago gone through the same troubled waters, the reviewer is afraid that Mr. Hill's theory of the Japanese origin of the Kootenai septs will not bear criticism. Finally, his introduction on the history and geography of Canada may be read with profit. However, when the author gets an opportunity of revising his pages, we trust that he will take advice regarding the account he gives of the Mackenzie and Fraser rivers, on p. 40, for it would be difficult to cram more inaccuracies into a dozen lines than, through some hastiness in writing, Mr. Hill has done. Nor is it quite correct to say that the Yukon falls "into the Arctic Sea" (p. 40). It is perhaps too exacting to expect every tourist to be a naturalist. Still, when an unscientific traveller takes upon himself the functions of a botanist or a zoologist, it is only fair that the public should be warned that he is the one-eyed guide who is leading the blind; otherwise errors may get into circulation which it will be hard to eliminate. Accordingly, we must remind Mr. Hill that (p. 75) "an equisetum" is not "a grass," and that, in any case, "l'aprelle" is not one. Again, the plant he mentions on p. 343 can hardly be "a box." Was it the ordinary huckleberry, or the *Arctostaphylos tomentosa*? Several times (pp. 352, 362) the "Scotch pine" is mentioned. There is no such tree in all America. The species noted was probably *Pinus ponderosa*, or *Pinus contorta*, the latter sometimes going under that name among people who know no better. What is "the black pine"? Is it *Abies Douglasii* sometimes called the "black fir," or *Abies Menziesii*, "the black spruce"? *Pteris aquilina*? Mr. Hill likely enough met with it, as it is common in many parts of the North-West; but we venture to question whether he was not mistaken in identifying the fern at "Doubting Camp" (p. 348) as *Osmunda regalis*. The "gover" so often referred to is, we suppose, the familiar "gopher," though the name is indifferently applied to several species of ground squirrel. Knowing that Mr. Hill was in the famous "camass" region, we expected some reference to the beautiful asphodel (*Camassia esculenta* of Lindley), the bulbs of which supply so large a portion of the winter food of the Indians, and, after some search, found (p. 375) that "camus is a root of a plant like an onion." This is disappointing, for all the old travellers had a great deal to say regarding the gamass, though no doubt Mr. Hill was in the Kootenai country long after the prairies had ceased to be blue for league after league with this pretty plant.

The maps and cuts are almost faultless, the heliogravures from the author's photographs being especially excellent. But is there a "Hudson's Bay Post" at present between Joeko River and the Flathead Lake? There is certainly no such lake as "Battle" in Vancouver Island, though *Battle I* know. A few stories are told, but we confess that they seem, for the most part, calculated for the meridian of the Law Courts. The reference to

Mr. Dobbs is too local, and the Lowland Scotch on p. 64 is bad enough for the London stage. Last of all—and we are done with fault-finding—"Rockey," on one of the plates, is not quite the conventional way of spelling this adjective. Nor is a cold—speaking from a very long experience—"the inevitable consequence of camping out" (p. 97); while, if Indians have all but ceased to beg (p. 183), they must have wonderfully improved since I knew them; and certainly if the Nez Percés are "entirely given to gambling and horse-stealing, and are as worthless a set of fellows as is to be found in the North-West" (p. 379), they must have sadly degenerated. This verdict is likely enough to be just, but less than twenty years ago they were among the best of the Western tribes.

ROBERT BROWN.

Chronicles of the Yorkshire Family of Stapleton.
By H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton. (Bradbury & Co.)

THE compilation of family histories would deserve every encouragement if they were all such creditable performances as that of Mr. Chetwynd-Stapylton. We do not look for, and we do not obtain, from the unprofessional antiquary a work of such exceptional value as Mr. Lyte's *Dunster and its Lords*. But if the present volume fails to approach the high standard there attained, it is, at least, infinitely superior to the histories too often produced. The author may be congratulated on possessing in the Stapletons a worthy subject for his pen, and that great Yorkshire house itself on having obtained in him a *sacer vates*.

The Stapletons, as Dugdale rightly wrote, "without doubt assumed their surname from the lordship of Stapleton"—that is, from the tiny village of Stapleton-on-Tees, in Richmondshire. There they held five carucates as tenants of the constables of Richmond. The constables themselves were but tenants of the earls, who, in their turn, held of the king their famous Honour of Brittany (or of Richmond). Whether, as here suggested, of English origin, or, as would seem more probable, the descendants of one of Alan's Bretons, it was not till the commencement of the thirteenth century that the Stapletons emerged from their obscurity as the tenants of an under-tenant. Mr. Foster rightly follows the here conscientious Dugdale in commencing the pedigree with Nicholas "filius Galfridi," who obtained the command of Middleham Castle in the turmoil of 1216. He appears to have succeeded a certain Benedict de Stapleton in the family holding, now reduced to three carucates, the remaining two having been granted by the constable to the beloved foundation of his house, the Abbey of St. Agatha of Easby. His "son" (more probably his grandson) and namesake was the real founder of the family. He appears as a judge of the *Curia Regis* at the accession of Edward I., and was actively employed in that post till his death in 1290. He not only added by his marriage with a Basset the Haddleseys and Morton to his paternal estate, but secured for his son the hand of a niece and co-heiress of the last Brus of Skelton, by which Carlton and other Brus property passed to the Stapletons.

His son, named Miles, after his Basset grandfather, was a "soldier, statesman, and

churchman." He was summoned to Parliament in 1313, and, after a life of warfare against the Scots, fell at Bannockburn, leaving two sons. With the grandson of the eldest ended the first line of the Stapletons, their *Stammhaus*, with the bulk of their estates, passing by an heiress to the Methams. Her representatives have, in the present century, claimed the Barony of Stapleton.

The second line of the family, the Stapletons "of Bedale and Norfolk," descended from Gilbert, the younger of the above two sons, for whom his father had obtained from the Earl of Lincoln, his friend and patron, the hand of one of the two co-heiresses of Brian Fitz-Alan of Bedale. Her name is here given as Agnes, but it should have been noticed that in some inquiries we find it given as Matilda. His heir, by his marriage with an Ingham heiress, added the Norfolk to the Bedale property. Gilbert enjoyed the singular distinction of leaving two sons, both of them Knights of the Garter. Of the elder, who was one of the "founders" of the Order, the male line ended in heiresses in 1466.

The younger son, Sir Brian Stapleton, inherited Carlton, under a special entail, on the extinction of the first line (1373), and, acquiring Wighill by purchase in 1376, became the founder, through his two sons, of the third and fourth lines—those of Carlton and of Wighill. These were both of long continuance; while of a fifth line—that of Myton, springing from a cadet of Wighill—male descendants can still be traced.

The writer closes his account of the Carlton line early in the sixteenth century, and devotes himself specially to that of Wighill. Though he has neither "old papers or private chartularies," he tells us, to draw from, and though his "Chronicles have been compiled from documents or books in the public libraries or Record Office accessible to everybody," his untiring industry has accumulated a great mass of information, and has shown how much can now be accomplished by the aid of those copious, but scattered, materials which have of late years found their way into print. He is especially to be commended for the excellent use he has made of general history, weaving it into his narrative in such a manner as to enable us to approach it from the standpoint of contemporary private life.

It may be as well to set forth the present representation of the Stapletons, as it would seem to be nowhere correctly given. The two elder lines ended early in heiresses. Next to them comes that of Carlton. Of Sir Brian Stapleton, K.G., who inherited Carlton in 1373, the actual heir and representative (through one heiress) is Lord Beaumont, who is still seated at Carlton. Of his younger son (died 1399), the first Stapleton of Wighill, the representation is now vested in the heirs of Sir Miles "Stapilton," of Wighill, who died 1668. These are the descendants of his three sisters, of whom Catherine, the eldest, married Fairfax of Steeton, and is still represented by that family. Her sister Isabel married a Boynton, by whom she had two daughters, Isabel, wife of the well-known Roscommon—

"Roscommon, whom both court and camps commend,
True to his prince, and faithful to his friend;
Roscommon, first in fields of honour known,
First in the peaceful triumphs of the gown"—

and Katherine, here and elsewhere said to have married the notorious Dick Talbot, Earl and Duke of Tyrconnel, a marriage for which some evidence should be produced. The male line again failed in 1697, by the death of John Stapilton, son of the celebrated Sir Philip, of whose eldest daughter and co-heiress, Isabel, Lord Crawford, through the Lords Muncaster, is now the sole representative. Wighill itself is no longer in the possession of a descendant of the family.

The two authorities by which the writer has been led astray in his genealogy are a spurious pedigree of the early Stapletons, from "Heryon, Lord of Stapleton in 1052," for which we have, it seems, to thank the too ingenious Randle Holme, and the imposing "Pedigree of Christopher Stapleton" (*Harl. MSS.* 1412), the work of some Tudor herald, who "trusted to his imagination for his facts." Mr. Chetwynd-Stapilton may fairly plead that they have both been accepted by Ulster King-of-Arms, the former in his *Landed Gentry*, the latter in his *Extinct Peerage*. But Ulster, we must remind him, is a genealogist *pour rire*. It is a more serious matter that Dugdale himself in 1665 should have recognised a descent and confirmed a quartering which had failed to impose, at their respective visitations, on Tonge (1530), Glover (1584-5), or St. George (1612).

The writer is, after all, too careful a student to place implicit trust in these documents; but, in the endeavour to make them compatible with his own more accurate version, he has met with the fate of him who "putteth a piece of a new garment upon an old, . . . and the piece that was taken out of the new agreeth not with the old." We cannot, however, be surprised that he should make a gallant fight for the alleged matches between the Stapleton family and those of the kings of England and of Scotland, and even of an emperor of the East. The work, it may be added, is illustrated with some excellent and interesting sketches.

J. H. ROUND.

The Story of Jewād: a Romance. By 'Ali 'Aziz Efendi. Translated from the Turkish by E. J. W. Gibb. (Glasgow: Wilson & McCormick.)

The Story of Jewād is of comparatively recent date (1796-7), though far anterior to the reform in style initiated by Shināsī Efendi, who died in 1871. On a first perusal the work strikes one simply as a series of marvellous stories—similar to those of the *Arabian Nights*—the course of which is essentially influenced by the wonder-working agency of Jewād, a Bektāshi dervish possessed of superhuman powers. A little consideration, however, shows us that the true aim of the work is to set forth the education, miraculous powers, and final arrival at the *ma'rifat*, or true knowledge, of the dervish or *sūfi* Jewād. Taken from either point of view, we have some valuable glimpses of contemporaneous life and manners in Constantinople, and some curious expositions of "magic ceremonies," "Oriental spiritualism," and thought-reading which should interest the "illuminati."

The stories are altogether of the genus

wonder-inspiring, and attract our attention by the true Oriental device of heaping up an Ossa on Pelion of marvels. One would scarcely venture to charge so dignified an author with jesting, but there is an unconscious touch of humour in the following which even a Turk could hardly fail to see:

"The next day he (the Khalif Harun) set out; and when he reached Baghdad he informed Ja'fer of what had happened. So an order was written to bring thither Khoja 'Abdu'l-lāh with all becoming respect and honour, and one of the chamberlains was despatched. In twenty days the chamberlain returned and reported that, three days before his reaching Basra, Khoja 'Abdu'l-lāh had passed away to the Abode of Permanency, and that, therefore, meeting with him was deferred till the Resurrection-Day."

The italics are our own. The reported death, by the way, is only a subterfuge on the part of the cautious Khoja.

Mr. Gibb's language is admirably chosen, and it may safely be said of the author of *Ottoman Poems* that the rendering is everything that could be desired in point of fidelity, though unfortunately we have not a copy of the original by us.

In elucidation of the word *chavān* (Persian *chaugān*), about which, as Mr. Gibb says, the Turkish dictionaries are peculiarly reticent, it may be interesting to quote Vullers (*Lexicon Persico-Latinum*), who translates thus from the *Burhān-i Kāfi*: "Chaugān = Signum magnum capite adunco, de quo pila ferrea suspenditur, alias *kaukabāh* dictum, i.e. clava lusoria, quæ aequè ut umbraculum est insigne quoddam comitatus regii." The *chaghānah*, or Chinese bells, is described as follows: "Chaghānah = Instrumentum musicum constans e ligno, quod malleo ligneo carminatoris simile est, in superiore parte fisso et tintinabulis instructo, quo concentum edunt."

Considered as stories, the work can scarcely be taken as a connected whole, for we have not one but two main narratives—the one of "Monla Emin," and the other of "Ferah Nāz, the daughter of the King of China." The remaining stories are all subsidiary or illustrative, except the last—that of Qara Khan—which seems brought in, without much art, it must be confessed, merely to show that Jewād had then reached the *ma'rifat*, or true knowledge, and that his wonder-working and all other connection with the world were things of the past.

"Jewād said (to Qara Khan), 'My lord, is it possible to see that tablet?' 'Surely, surely,' replied Qara Khan, and he unrolled his turban. Upon his cap was a purse firmly sewed up. He ripped open the purse and handed the tablet to Jewād, who looked at it with attention, and saw the following written upon it in the basil hand: 'O my brother Jewād, the Divine Knowledge is not to be gained by viewing the circumstances of the earth; the travel of the Mystic Journey is a boundless ocean, the shore of which not even the Prophets have been able to reach, as is attested by the pearl-scattering words, 'Glory be to Thee! We have not known Thee according to the due of Thine acquaintanceship.' After thousands of years of travel through the climes of truths and the plains of the exposition of subtleties, all that thou wouldst see would be thine own art or thine own knowledge. Waste not time; restrain thyself from looking at thyself, and draw tight the girdle of endurance to reach the realm of dissolution."

Light thy heart, then, with that brilliant radiance:

How long wilt thou lick the plate of 'Bū 'Alī? "

Success in this matter is dependent on seeking inspiration with pure belief. 'And peace is on him who followeth direction.'

"When Jewād understood the meaning of what was written on the tablet, he uttered a great cry; and he restored it to Qara Khan. Hurmuz Shah and Ikhlil asked the reason of the cry, and he replied:

'That same moment when I washed me at the fountain pure of Love,

Over the Two Worlds and all things I the burial-service read.

O my master, you ask of its reason and its cause; travel is now incumbent on your slave."

Then Jewād, retiring to his room, repeats a *sūfi* supplication, seeks for inspiration, and has a vision of the glorious City of Belovedness (*Mahbūbiya*), where a dervish conducts him before the King. "When he entered the royal presence, and raised his eyes to look upon the beauty of the King, he saw that he who sat upon the indescribable throne was—HIMSELF."

The meaning of this is that in this life Jewād had reached the stage of Absorption in the Deity by Contemplation, and that the "Ego" no longer existed for him. We should have been glad to see a note to this effect from Mr. Gibb, since the subject is scarcely of those "understood" by themselves of the general reader; but, generally, Mr. Gibb is to be congratulated on his careful and judicious use of comment, which, indeed, is apt to become burdensome if over indulged in.

CHARLES EDWARD WILSON.

A Highland Gathering. By E. Lennox Peel. (Longmans.)

IN spite of Mr. Bryce's Bill and the attempts of doctrinaires and professional agitators to embroil Scotch landowners with their tenantry, deerstalking appears to become more popular year by year. It is difficult to see who is injured by this love for the noblest of British sports. It yearly circulates hundreds of thousands of pounds in Scotland, enriching the lairds, while their English visitors are only too glad to purchase at high rents health and recreation on the mountains. The forests themselves cannot in the winter feed sheep, but they will always carry deer. Every poor or aged person in the neighbourhood is benefited by the kindness of the ladies at the different lodges. Surely it is better for the younger and hopeful population to transport their energy and perseverance to the broad acres of Australia or Manitoba, where thousands of sheep and hundreds of acres of corn await each industrious immigrant, than to earn a precarious sustenance at home. On every ground the foresting of the wilder parts of Scotland is advantageous to the country at large. Again, no sport makes such demands on endurance and wood-craft as deerstalking. It is suited more than any other form of amusement to the recreation of the hard-worked politician, the careworn lawyer and doctor. The exhausted brain worker finds special virtue in the keen air of the hills, and

* 'Bū 'Alī was Jewād's teacher.]

the healthy excitement as the time draws near, after, it may be, a long crawl, for getting a shot at some as yet unsuspecting monarch of the glen. Where so much hill and moor is naturally unfit for agriculture, but makes excellent deer forests, political economists may clamour in vain. Provided harshness be not used in dispossessing men whose ancestors have lived for generations on the same holdings, no reason can be shown why proprietors should not be allowed to make the most advantageous disposal of their land. And in this instance private interest fortunately coincides with national advantage.

The very popularity of deerstalking, however, naturally removes it from the means of many eager sportsmen. The area of deer forests in Scotland is limited, while the purses of some lessees are practically unlimited. Hence the avidity with which books on Highland sport are read by numbers who are precluded from themselves sharing in it. Not every deerstalker can wield a pen as skilfully as a rifle. Many others have neither leisure nor inclination to put their adventures on the hills in print. Still Scrope, St. John, and Speedy have, between them, published much on the stalking of the red deer. Their books will always be favourites with the admirers of wild sport. Mr. Peel now comes forward with a little book on this subject which has not a dull page from beginning to end. It will delight all who are fond of manly out-door sport, while the numbers who annually visit the Highlands and gaze wonderingly over the vast solitudes where Mr. Bryce wishes them to feel at home will now be able to understand what goes on in the corries far withdrawn as yet from the tourist's path. They can listen to the author telling in good nervous English, very different from the affected diction which some sporting writers use, the hopes and anticipations, the mental delights and bodily pains, the disappointments, often the despair, which are the concomitants of deerstalking. He understands to the full how to keep up the reader's interest in each narrative. The excitement is prolonged page after page, the peruser sharing largely in the vivid joys of the stalker, until the rifle shot rings out over the barren hillside and leaves the sportsman the proud possessor of a trophy to be preserved *seris nepotibus*, or else a miserable dejected being for whom life has lost everything which renders it worth living, as the gallant hart gallops down the glen never again to be looked on by him that season.

Mr. Peel is at his best when he takes some amusing mischance as the *motif* of a paper, and works up to this. Thus the story of the eager stalkers picking their way with much caution to a stag in the "lone glen," only to find as they look over the brow of the last hillock that a stout old lady with a large white parasol had taken the place of the deer, is told with much humour. A similar paper is "The Children of the Mist," where another sportsman all but shoots a sheep looming through the rain and mist until it assumes a stag's proportions. Perhaps the most true to actual fact is "Before the Dawn." In this the warm glow and rosy flush of a Scotch autumnal morning are delicately painted. We shall not disappoint lovers of the Highlands by extracting any of Mr. Peel's sporting

adventures with deer. They occupy nine chapters, and every reader will wish for more. Those who remember "That Big Trout" in *Longman's Magazine* will be glad to read it again in this collection of Highland sporting stories. One or two more papers treat of the quieter charms of natural beauty which show themselves so bewitchingly to the angler. In the "Foretelling of Strathbracken" the remarks made at the beginning of this review may be seen practically exemplified.

By common consent a book on Highland sports requires illustrations. The wild scenes dear to the angler and deerstalker naturally charm the artist, and the pencil in its turn lends reality to the hills and lochs described by the pen. Good illustrations act like fuel to fancy, and help to kindle the enthusiasm with which the writer hopes his anecdotes may be read. Mr. Peel has been exceptionally fortunate in his artists. Mr. C. Whympers has drawn what Mr. E. Whympers has afterwards engraved, and the results are excellent. The wildness and yet the homelike character of Highland glens and corries were never better represented. The salmon leaping in vision before the day dreamer and the frontispiece of the stag with royal antlers emerging from a mist-curtain should particularly be named. We can almost feel the cool breezes sweeping down the mountain's side and a faint odour of heather and moss seems to arise as if we were actually walking over the stony hillocks here so cunningly represented. All lovers of Scotland will thank Mr. Peel for his dainty book. It is well written, well printed, well bound, well illustrated. We would only suggest that in another edition one or two of the disappointed stalker's ejaculations might well be left in the original Gaelic. M. G. WATKINS.

NEW NOVELS.

A Perilous Secret. By Charles Reade. In 2 vols. (Bentley.)

Uncle Jack, &c. By Walter Besant. (Chatto & Windus.)

Mr. Butler's Ward. By Miss F. Mabel Robinson. (Vizetelly & Co.)

A Hard Knot. By Charles Gibbon. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

The Unhired Labourer. By A. M. U. In 3 vols. (Maxwell.)

Elfrica. By Mrs. E. Boger. In 3 vols. (Sonnenschein.)

A Simple Life. By Lady Hope. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Queen of Sheba. By T. B. Aldrich. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

A Modern Dædalus. By Tom Greer. (Griffith, Farran, & Co.)

A Perilous Secret, which has been running through some of the magazines, is the last novel which Mr. Charles Reade completed. In it he recurs repeatedly to the subject nearest his heart in later years: the vindication of narrative and dramatic fiction against the invertebrate construction and analysis of the commonplace which he saw coming into vogue. The story naturally takes its character from this protest, and, on the whole, though it is a slighter effort than any of his masterpieces,

A Perilous Secret throws into strong relief both the merits and defects of the author's manner. The characters, whether for good or evil, are far above the commonplace; the style is as terse and forcible in passages as ever; and there is the same rapid narrative when the story moves. At the same time, most of the characters are exaggerated and unreal; and when the novelist has a social or moral lesson to enforce he is both combative and digressive. Moreover, his delight in theatrical, or rather in melodramatic, situations is even more conspicuous than before. Audiences who were thrilled by the "Silver King" would welcome the situation where Hope and his daughter are entombed with the murderer in the ruined mine. Again, the whole description of this mine and its surroundings might well be quoted as an instance of Charles Reade's peculiar power, his vivid realisation and description of scenes, and this in due subordination to the purposes of the narrative, not for the sake of word-painting. But *A Perilous Secret* will hardly enhance the reputation of the author of *The Cloister on the Hearth* and *Never too late to Mend*. Yet, as a novel, it is full of excitement and sensation; and, as a last work, it will be read with interest by those who are familiar with its predecessors.

Under the title of *Uncle Jack*, Mr. Walter Besant has brought together five short stories of the "impossible" kind, in the meaning which he has accustomed us to attach to that word. A note informs the reader that for the idea of the most original Mr. Besant is indebted to Mr. Charles Brookfield. "Sir Jocelyn's Cap" adapts itself admirably to the novelist's fantastic and extravagant treatment, which almost becomes incongruous in some of the other tales. The difficulties in which the outworn powers of the spirit land his master are contrived with much ingenuity. The unfortunate Foreign Office clerk finds out, as other people have found out before him, that to keep a Familiar may prove highly inconvenient. His embarrassment culminates when he discovers that he is bound in honour to the wrong sister. But to sketch the plot of the story might be diverting the Psychical Research Society from grappling for themselves with a problem peculiarly their own. In *Uncle Jack* Mr. Besant returns to a theme which has afforded him material for fiction before, and gives a very amusing account of a provincial town with a surplus marriageable population. In this, as in the other stories, Mr. Besant certainly does make us feel that he has attained the eminence from which a novelist can afford to be didactic. But he has not lost his happy knack of saying serious things in a pleasant way; and, perhaps, there are strong-minded ladies who will owe him a grudge for treating the Cause so airily. "A Glorious Fortune" possesses a really good villain, an engaging simpleton, and an eccentricity, who bears a family likeness to Mr. Fagg of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." In "Julia," which strikes a somewhat unusual note of pathos, Mr. Besant has trodden in Dickens's footsteps; and in the last story he has brought out the picturesqueness of Battersea and other parts of the great metropolis.

Miss Mabel Robinson has boldly adopted the one volume for her first novel, and in this

handy form *Mr. Butler's Ward* ought to meet with a favourable reception. The reader is warned, with, perhaps, something like unnecessary asperity, in a prefatory note, that Mr. Butler's ward leaves Ireland after her childhood, and "thenceforth agrarian matters play no part in her history." They are, however, the groundwork of the whole narrative; and the early chapters devoted to the Ballymoneboy eviction are the most strongly written in the book. Indeed, when she introduces her heroine into London society, Miss Robinson's manner tends to become a little sketchy. Arthur Bellingham, however, the easy-going artist, whom Deirdre marries out of the usual complications of mistaken motives, is a very good character. The way in which husband and wife fail to accommodate themselves to the necessary give-and-take of marriage, and finally drift apart, is worked out with much insight and considerable incidental humour. But it is impossible not to take exception at Mr. Bellingham's conduct in the matter of the allegorical figure of Truth. Though certainly lacking his wife's high ideals, Mr. Bellingham would have been kept from such an offence by the ordinary good sense and worldly wisdom with which he is abundantly credited. The later fortunes of Deirdre and the Hanlons will best be learnt from Miss Robinson's pages. And the reader will be encouraged to pursue them by the freshness and vivacity of the style. *Mr. Butler's Ward* is a well-planned and well-executed novel.

Mr. Charles Gibbon's new novel belongs to the sensational class which attempts to transfer the method of *Fortuné de Boisobey* into English fiction. It challenges direct comparison with Mr. Farjeon's *Great Porter Square*. But, though it is full of sensation, it does not display the same ingenuity, rapidity of movement, or humour, which went to the startling success of Mr. Farjeon's book. Mr. Gibbon's way of setting to work is simple. He starts with the murder of an old woman of doubtful character near Glasgow. Then Mr. Hadden, an astute member of the Glasgow detective force, who we suppose is meant to be the real hero of the book, immediately frames a theory of the murder in a manner which reminds one of the confident and easy generalisations of youth. Now, following out this theory, Mr. Hadden nearly brings the wrong man to the gallows (though a little moral pluck and common-sense on his part would always have released him), and justly gets himself snubbed by the authorities. Finally, owing to the assistance of a sharp street-Arab, he identifies the culprit, a solicitor with a rising reputation. Mr. Hewitt's downward career points a moral. He took not only to betting on the sly through the agency of a disreputable ostler, but he always backed his own opinion, which was invariably wrong, against the tips given him. As a consequence, he came to a bad end, lamented only by the woman who loved him, but who, after his death, promptly married the detective who had been instrumental in bringing him to justice. Mr. Gibbon's *Hard Knot* is, on the whole, tied and unravelled with considerable dexterity; but we have to shut our eyes considerably once or twice when his fingers fumble.

The Unhired Labourer is a religious novel of uncommon character. Evidently written in perfect good faith, its good faith borders on *naïveté*, and though it contains some shrewd remarks it is often humorous unconsciously. The hero, who tells the story in his own person, recovered from an illness in early youth to feel that it was his vocation to be a missionary. Mr. Gee begins to fulfil his vocation by reconciling himself with Mammon. He marries a beautiful heiress, of whose tastes and character he has scarcely an inkling. Removed to Calcutta, and introduced by his wife's relations into very dubious society, his wife's frivolity, the rascality of a discreditable captain, and his own limppness, combine to keep Mr. Gee waiting in the market-place an irresolute and unhired labourer till the eleventh hour. He had one solace when oppressed with a sense of his own shortcomings; like the character in a sentimental French novel, *il fondit en larmes*. He begins and the reader begins to give him up, when he is rescued from an awkward position by a singular chapter of accidents. He plays a complicated game of hide-and-seek with the demon of a haunted grove in a cholera-stricken village, the demon finally turning out to be a Parsee convert and his wife's uncle. At the end of the book Mr. Gee makes a fresh start, and we leave him putting his hand to the plough. But, judging from Mr. Gee's appreciation of native sentiment and unstable character, we are hardly confident that it will be given to him to build up the Native Church of India.

Mrs. Boger has attempted to construct a historical romance of the twelfth century out of the incidents of the life of Sir John De Courcy, the notable Lord Deputy of Ireland. She has been induced to select Sir John as her hero by local patriotism, he being, in old Fuller's words, "a mighty strong champion of Somerset." But Mrs. Boger has not confined herself to the legends and archaeology of Somerset alone. Her three volumes, in consequence, are rather a patchwork of legendary lore, in the intervals of which we pick up the history of Sir John De Courcy, or rather of the times in which he played his part. And Mrs. Boger apparently sees these times through rather a sentimental and rosy medium. Nor is she always careful to avoid anachronisms. The historical speculations put into the mouth of Richard Coeur de Lion have a curiously modern ring about them. Nevertheless, with all these defects there are one or two good points in *Elfrica*, as Mrs. Boger prefers to call Lady Affrica, for fear of confusion with a troublesome continent. She tells the incident of Sir John De Courcy's great fight with the De Lacies, when he felled them right and left with the pole of a crucifix, with considerable spirit. The same may be said of the scene where he displays his swordsmanship to the alarm of the assembled kings. But the book can hardly claim consideration as a story, and will chiefly appeal to people who have a miscellaneous taste for legends and ample leisure to indulge it.

Lady Hope's novel is well-intentioned, and there are one or two descriptive passages in it quite up to the average. But the characters are conventional, and the book labours under serious defects of construction and style. The

story is very long getting under weigh, and never moves very fast. There is a good deal of digression, and the various threads of the narrative are not kept together with a firm hand. Most of the padding, which is mainly didactic and sentimental, might be cut away with advantage. Then Lady Hope's style is perpetually obscure. The meaning is there, but to get at it requires pondering and re-reading. We take an instance from the first chapter, preserving the punctuation, which may stand for many others: "Then the good woman spoke first, as she did not seldom, with the feminine privilege of the last word, perhaps still oftener." A little addition and re-arrangement would have brought out the sense, but easy reading is difficult writing. Lord Malyon's slight confusion of metaphors, when he discourses of music, is more pardonable. To write of the arts without confusing your metaphors is a rare accomplishment nowadays, and Lord Malyon is a model young peer. But what is more difficult to acquiesce in is Lady Hope's constant adoption, when she wishes to become impressive (and she often does), of a short *staccato* style which degenerates into jerkiness. Almost any page opened at random throughout the three volumes will furnish an example. The best parts of *A Simple Life* are the scenes in Mr. Caldecott's farm with Bet's humours. We wish we had more of them, and can feel for George Wayte's disappointment. Honest George, however, like most reasonable people, soon managed to console himself.

Mr. T. B. Aldrich gives us another of his slight but elaborated American stories. As a matter of course, it is useless to look for a real incident in it, and the *dénouement* is obvious from the beginning of the book. The merit of this kind of fiction, with its placid introspection, consists in the subtlety and delicacy of its analysis. It is impossible to discover these qualities in the *Queen of Sheba*. The characters, especially the hero, are very commonplace; there is no interaction between them, and the problems to be solved are obvious. The setting of Mr. Aldrich's sketch are descriptions of New Hampshire and of the parts of Switzerland familiar to all tourists. These latter do not rise above the level of ordinary *impressions de voyage*, though there is a good deal of them, and will hardly vivify the reader's recollection. Moreover, the would-be humorous account of the vagaries of Mr. Lynde's hired mare in the opening chapters is totally destitute of spontaneity and terribly wire-drawn.

Mr. Greer's hero outdoes Sir Thomas Upmore's feats of levitation. Tormented by a desire to emulate the sea-gulls, Mr. John O'Halloran solves the problem of inventing a flying apparatus, equipped with which he can put a girdle round the earth in fair emulation of Puck's record. The date of Mr. O'Halloran's invention coincides with the coming into office of a ruthless Coercion Ministry in England, a great minister, just to Ireland, having been turned out for his slips in foreign policy. Drawn into the patriot cause, the pale young mechanic organises a flying brigade, which brings England on her knees. Mr. Greer's book is hardly a novel; it might be a chapter out of some companion volume to *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the*

Soc. But Mr. Greer writes smartly and vigorously; and those of his Saxon readers who may be able to get over the unpleasant taste which it is calculated to leave in their mouths will enjoy the *jeu d'esprit*.

C. E. DAWKINS.

RECENT THEOLOGY.

Primary Charge. By J. B. Lightfoot, D.D. (Macmillan.) Anything coming from the Bishop of Durham's pen is sure to be well worth reading. The first part of this charge is occupied with matters relating to his diocese, but even here the sketch of the history of the see will be of interest to all English Churchmen. The second part deals with more general subjects—the Burial Laws, a Permanent Diaconate, the Salvation Army, the Revised Testament, Vestments, the Relations of Church and State. Most of what Dr. Lightfoot has to say on these subjects seems to us the very essence of good sense—notably his remarks on the Burial Laws and Church and State. In the interests of peace and unity we hope they will be read far and wide. There is one little point where, in his desire to be conciliatory, the bishop's sound judgment seems to have deserted him. Speaking of the Revisers' version of the New Testament, he says: "The ear which has been accustomed to one rhythm in a well-known passage will not tolerate another, though it may be as good or better. And as with rhythm so with diction. Time alone can arbitrate fairly." Now, the suggestion that our company of revisers may have attained to a rhythm which the rest of England, including her greatest literary men, are not yet able to appreciate, is choicely ludicrous. On this principle anybody may defend anything: Dr. Cheyne his "Roll thy career upon Jehovah" for "commit thy way unto the Lord," as well as the revisers their "lamp thereof is the Lamb" for "the Lamb is the light thereof." We are sorry for the twentieth century if it grows to stomach these things.

An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church. By Henry C. Lea. Second Edition, enlarged. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) This is an improved issue of a work which originally appeared at Philadelphia in 1867, and was at once accepted by all competent critics as the fullest and most impartial collection of materials upon its weighty subject. Previous treatises there had been, no doubt, dealing with the question, but whether Roman Catholic or Protestant in origin, they laboured under the common defects of meagreness and polemical bias, in no case setting the whole facts dispassionately before the reader, and leaving him to draw his own conclusions. That Mr. Lea's own mature convictions are adverse to the system whose genesis and development he chronicles, is necessarily obvious; but he never obtrudes himself, and always gives the data for his statements so fully that those who differ most from his views will not be prepared to controvert, and scarcely to supplement, his presentment of the historical facts. The re-issue is in apparent bulk double the size of the earlier one, taller, much thicker, and in a slightly smaller letter. But the actual increase in pages is just eighty, and the enlarged bulk is mainly due to the use of a thicker paper. This is not all gain, for the old edition was lighter and more comfortable to hold—no slight advantage to near-sighted students, who must needs have their books in their hands, and not on any sort of desk. The first two sections and the last one have been entirely re-written, and large additions have been made throughout the work; while space has been gained by retrenching such footnotes as did but verify the statements in the

text, without further illustrating them. For those who do not know the first edition, it may be said that Mr. Lea divides his book into thirty-one sections, arranged in chronological order as nearly as may be, each treating of some eventful stage in the evolution of sacerdotal celibacy. Thus, the Ante-Nicene Church, the Council of Nicaea, the rise of Monachism, the Carolingians—why not Carolings?—Saxon England, Hildebrand, the Military Orders, the Reformation, Calvinism, the Council of Trent, the French Revolution, and the Church of To-day, are among the headings of sections, and serve to indicate the progress of the inquiry. The concluding section is less full than might be desired. For example, there is no reference to the warm discussion on clerical morals at the Vatican Council from January 21 to 31, 1870, recorded by Friedrich and Fromann, but suppressed in all the official publications and in the Curialist accounts of the proceedings; nor has any use been made of F. Curci's recent writings, which throw much light on the question in Italy of to-day. However, this latter omission may be due to delay in the arrival of F. Curci's works in America. A few pages of Appendix, which Mr. Lea could easily compile, and which might be supplied at a trifling cost to purchasers of his book, would make good this defect, and bring his useful treatise fully up to date.

The History of Israel. By Heinrich Ewald. Vol. VII. The Apostolic Age. Translated from the German by J. Frederick Smith. (Longmans.) The present volume of Ewald's History, admirably translated by Mr. Smith, commences with the remarkable chapter on the Resurrection, in which the author, while dispensing with the physical miracle and suggesting even that the body was carried by the disciples into Galilee, contrives to retain every other element of supernaturalism; sketches the early struggles and persecutions of the Christian Church, and, in contrast therewith, the unexpected, though, as it proved, only temporary, efflorescence of philosophical Judaism in the hands of Philo Judæus—Ewald's summary of Philo's philosophy being specially noteworthy—and ends with the destruction of Jerusalem. It thus embraces the life and work of St. Paul, which are described by Ewald with all his accustomed power and fervour. There still, however, remains one volume, to which Ewald gave the title of *Geschichte der Ausgänge*, to complete the work. This, we are glad to know, is in the hands of the same competent translator, and on its publication, which will not be unnecessarily delayed, the whole of this great work will be accessible to the English reader in his own tongue.

Greek Testament Lessons for Colleges, Schools, and Private Students. By the Rev. J. Hunter Smith. (Blackwood.) The aim of this volume is to make the teaching of "divinity" bear more than it has done hitherto on practical life, and impress the moral wisdom of Christ upon the minds of students. It also attempts to meet difficulties connected with the teaching, and to show its relation to modern times. The lessons consist chiefly of the Sermon on the Mount and the Parables; and, among the works used by the author are those of Lecky, Mozley, Martineau, Stanley, Abbott, and Seeley. The work seems to us to mark a new departure in school "divinity"—lessons; and we only wish for as competent a lesson-book on the more spiritual and morally elevating parts of the Old Testament.

History of the Sacred Scriptures of the New Testament. By Eduard (Wilhelm Eugen) Reuss. Translated from the Fifth Revised and Enlarged German Edition, with numerous Bibliographical Additions by Edward L. Houghton. (Edinburgh: Clark.) It is a suffi-

cient evidence of the standard quality of Prof. Reuss's work that, more than ten years after the publication of the fifth German edition, and not less than forty since the appearance of the first, it has been thought worth while to publish an English translation. Of a work which has so fully established its claim on the attention of students, and whose distinguishing merit it is that, belonging to no school, it is at once fearless in the application of the critical method and free from all merely destructive tendency, it is unnecessary to say much, and all we need do is to give it a hearty welcome in its English dress. The translation, in spite of a few Germanisms, has been, on the whole, well and carefully executed by Mr. Houghton; and the bibliographical additions, embracing references to English and American literature as well as to French and German works which have appeared since the publication of the last German edition, will be found to be of great value to the student.

The Gospel according to Paul. By E. M. Geldart. (Sonnenschein.) Of this little book the old epigram is almost a just criticism—that what is new in it is not true, and what is true is not new. Mr. Geldart tells us that he wrote it a good many years ago. Twenty years ago some of its remarks would have been fresh and valuable, but neither then nor now could the most part be read without a smile at its wild ingenuity.

Helps to the study of the Bible. (Oxford: University Press.) Under this title the University Press has reprinted from the Oxford Bible for teachers a great deal of matter which will no doubt be useful. The various lists of animals, vegetables, musical instruments, proper names, obsolete words &c. are carefully compiled. The general articles are not so original and interesting as those in the Queen's Printers' Bible, but they are, perhaps, better adapted to the wants of Sunday-school teachers. The concordance is fuller than that of the Queen's Printers' Bible, which is practically useless, and there is, in addition, a short glossary of antiquities. In one point, and that the most important of all, the book is a lamentable failure. Some hundred pages at the beginning are devoted to "Summaries of the Books." Here there was room for some really good and clear analysis, but almost every opportunity is thrown away. Under the heading "Job" for example, a page and a half is devoted to what is nothing better than twaddle about "authorship," and the summary is such a piece of analysis as any child could do for himself in three minutes. As a help to understand "Isaiah" we get this: "Under Uzziah and Jotham religion declined, luxury increased, under Abaz idolatry was rampant, and the Temple closed. Isaiah warned and reproved in vain till Hezekiah listened to his voice and made him his adviser. He is said to have been sawn asunder in the reign of Manasseh." Now this is just such a sketch of the historical situation as we should expect to find in a schoolboy's examination paper. But what imaginable use can it be to anyone? Later on in this article the question of double authorship is thus referred to: "Many eminent German critics have called in question the genuineness of the last twenty-seven chapters &c." Now there is only one name for such a statement as this, and that would not be complimentary to the Oxford Press. There is still a crying need for a Bible Primer. Both the Oxford Press and the Queen's Printers have taken in hand to supply this need, and neither has produced anything which on this head rises above contempt. There remains the Cambridge Press. Is it too much to hope that a press which has already done so much for sound Biblical criticism by their "Bible for

Schools" may print a little volume which, neglecting "Bible insects" and the like, shall set down clearly what is known about the authorship, purpose and contents of the books themselves, according to the latest Biblical Science?

S. Athanasius on the Incarnation. Translated by Archibald Robertson. (D. Nutt.) As a companion volume to his edition of the *De Incarnatione*, Mr. Robertson, the Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, has printed a translation. It is a very careful piece of work, and its cheap price will put it within the reach of students who could not afford Dr. Newman's book.

Some Heretics of Yesterday. By S. E. Herrick, D.D. (Sampson Low.) The design of this book is excellent, and the execution sufficiently good for its purpose. Dr. Herrick has collected a series of twelve lectures, which he recently delivered in his church in Boston, on Tauler, Wiclif, Savonarola, and other "heretics of yesterday." Dr. Herrick disclaims any attempt at original research: his object was to interest the young men and women of his congregation in the lives of great reformers, and we imagine he must have succeeded.

The Reformers. Lectures by Ministers of the United Presbyterian Church. (McLehose.) The scope of this volume is something the same as Dr. Herrick's; but the lectures are fewer in number, and, being treated by different hands and with the express object of publication, they are more elaborated.

Sermons for the Church's Year—Trinity to Advent. Edited by the Rev. W. Benham. (Griffith, Farran, & Co.) Mr. Benham's selection of sermons is as good as in his previous volume. We dissent, however, from his great opinion of Bourdaloue's sermon on Ambition.

Lectures on Pastoral Theology. By Archdeacon Norris. (S. P. C. K.) This is an admirable little book, full of sound sense and practical wisdom. In the multitude of such works which flow from the press, it is pleasant to find one every word of which can be read without pain and recommended without reservation.

The Contemporary Pulpit. Vol. I. (Sonnen-schein.) The demand for sermons, whether among the clergy or laity, seems on the increase, and this periodical exists to supply it. The print is large and clear enough, but the editing is bad. Many passages must be very incorrectly reported, the punctuation is atrocious, and the Greek is not Greek.

WE have also received the following:—*Profound Problems in Theology and Philosophy*, by the Rev. George Jamieson (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.); *A Translation of the Old Testament Scriptures from the Original Hebrew*, by Helen Spurrell (Nisbet); *The Sceptic's Creed*; Can it be Reasonably Held? Is it worth the Holding? a Review of the Popular Aspects of Modern Unbelief, by Nevison Lorraine (Hodder & Stoughton); *Spiritual Light and Life*, by Henry Varley (Whittingham); *Our Eternal Life Here*, by the Rev. Arthur H. Powell (Wood); *Behind the Cloud*, and other Lessons from Life, in which the Natural is used to illustrate the Spiritual, by E. C. (Nisbet); *The Church's Holy Year: Hymns and Poems for the Sundays and Holidays of the Church*, by the Rev. A. C. Richings (Parker); *Farewell Discourses delivered at South Place Chapel, Finsbury*, by Moncure D. Conway (E. W. Allen); *Communion Memories: the Record of some Sacramental Sundays, with Meditations, Addresses, and Prayers suited for the Lord's Table*, by J. R. Macduff, D.D. (Nisbet); *The Bible Record of Creation, viewed in its Letter and Spirit*, two Sermons, by C. B. Waller (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.); *A Lecture on*

French Protestantism in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, by James Backhouse (Hamilton Adams & Co.); *The Self-Revealing Jehovah of the Old Testament the Christ of the New Testament*, by S. M. Barclay (Nisbet); *The History of Religion in England*, by Henry Offley Wakeman—"Highways of History" (Rivingtons); *Theosophy, Religion, and Occult Science*, by Henry S. Olcott, with Glossary of Eastern Words (Redway); *Dissertations on the Philosophy of the Creation, or the First Ten Chapters of Genesis Allegorised in Mythology*, by Wm. Galloway (Edinburgh: Gemmell); *The Revelation of Jesus Christ, with Notes for the 144,000 (Field & Tuer)*; *The Mornington Lecture, Thursday Evening Addresses*, by Thomas T. Lynch, late minister of Mornington Church, Second Edition (Clarke); *The Prayer that Teaches to Pray*, by the Rev. Marcus Dods, Fifth Edition (Hodder & Stoughton); *Metaphors in the Gospels: a Series of Short Studies*, by Donald Fraser, D.D. (Nisbet); *A Faithless World*, reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*, with Additions and a Preface, by Frances Power Cobbe (Williams & Norgate).

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE must be content this week merely to record the death of the Rev. H. A. J. Munro, senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, the acknowledged chief of Latin scholars in England. He died at Rome, of Roman fever, on March 30.

PROF. G. CROOM ROBERTSON'S book on Hobbes, in the series of "Philosophical Classics for English Readers," is announced as in the press.

In the "Parchment Library" will shortly be published De Quincey's *Confessions of an Opium Eater*, with notices of De Quincey's conversations, edited by Dr. R. Garnett.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. hope to have ready Mr. H. M. Stanley's work on the Congo before the end of this month. It is intended to issue the editions in German, French, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, and Dutch, as nearly as possible simultaneously with the English edition.

THE next volume of the "Eminent Women Series" will be *Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin*.

A THIRD series of Miss Jean Ingelow's Poems is in the press.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS have in the press *Some of the Advantages of Easily Accessible Reading and Recreation Rooms and Free Libraries*, with remarks on starting and maintaining them, by Lady John Manners.

PROF. VEITCH'S *Institutes of Logic* will be published shortly by Messrs. Blackwood.

MR. EDMUND NOBLE, formerly a correspondent of the *Daily News* in Russia, who is now residing in Boston, is preparing a work on Russia. A sketch of Russian provincial life, by Mr. Noble, will appear in an early number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN announce a volume entitled *Justice and Police*, by Mr. F. W. Maitland, in their "English Citizen Series."

Physical Expression: its Modes and Principles, is the title of a new book by Dr. Francis Warner, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN, & Co., will shortly publish *The Logic of Definition*, by the Rev. William L. Davidson, of Bourtie, N.B. This work is an exhaustive survey of the logical department of definition; containing, besides a full exposition of the principles involved, a detailed application of these principles to the various defining spheres. Special attention is

given to lexicography, school-book definition, and the philosophical vocabulary.

THE first large edition of Mr. Marvin's new work, *The Russians at the Gates of Herat*, was sold immediately on publication. A further edition, making the twentieth thousand, is at press, and will be issued at once.

COL. BARRAS has just sent to press with Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. two new volumes of Oriental hunting sketches, which are to appear uniform with his *India and Tiger Hunting*, issued last year in two volumes.

MISS GARNETT'S *Greek Folk Songs*, the publication of which has been delayed for more than a year, will be published during the present month by Mr. Elliot Stock. The volume has been very much enlarged beyond the scope originally intended.

MESSRS. J. & R. MAXWELL announce the early publication in cheap form of the *Story of Denise*, an exciting tale of love and intrigue, founded on the celebrated drama by Alexandre Dumas.

MESSRS. MAXWELL also announce an original novel, never before published, entitled *A Future on Trust*, by Lina Nevill, which they intend to issue in railway-volume form instead of in the usual three-volume style.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS announce *Vin Cornwall to Egypt*, by Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming, with an autotype frontispiece; *Military Manners and Customs*, by Mr. J. A. Farrer; and *Studies Re-Studied: Historical Sketches from Original Sources*, by Mr. A. C. Ewald.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in the press *Fairy Prince Follow my Lead*; or, the Magic Bracelet, by Emily E. Reader, illustrated by William Reader; *Peasant Proprietors*, and other Reprinted Essays, by Lady Verney; and *Our Dwellings, Healthy and Unhealthy*, by Catherine M. Buckton.

A French translation of *The Siege of London* is to be published in Paris before long. Messrs. Marpon and Flammarion will be the publishers, and the first edition is to consist of 50,000 copies.

THE Rev. Sir Philip Perrin has in preparation a volume entitled *Hard Knots in Shakspeare*.

A NEW novel to be entitled *Karma*, by Mr. A. P. Sinnett, author of *The Occult World*, and *Esoteric Buddhism*, will be published in the early part of April by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The author announces that "the story will be concerned with incidents of an 'occult' character."

MESSRS. LONGMANS will publish in a few days *Civilization and Progress*; being the Outlines of a new System of Political, Religious, and Social Philosophy, by John Beattie Crozier.

WE have received the first two volumes of "The Riverside Aldine Series," a collection of handy and elegant editions of choice books of American literature, published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston. As the title of the series suggests, the publishers have taken as their model the well-known productions of the Chiswick Press. The volumes before us—*Marjorie Daw*, and *other Stories*, by T. Bailey Aldrich, and *My Summer in a Garden*, by Charles Dudley Warner—are very like the Pickering books in format, and in the appearance of the title-page; but why is the beautiful "old face" type used only on the title-page? However, the type used is excellent of its kind, and the volumes are delightful to handle and to read. The books announced to follow are *Fireside Travels*, by J. R. Lowell; *The Luck of Roaring Camp*, and other Stories, by Bret Harte; *Venetian Life*, in 2 vols., by W. D. Howells; and *Wake Robin*, by John Burrows. If

the typography of the series does not confer any fresh lustre on the famous device of "The Dolphin and Anchor," it will not fail to add to the deservedly high reputation of the Riverside Press.

We have received from Herr Meidinger, of Berlin, the first monthly part of *Das Buch von der Weltpost*, by a writer who adopts the signature of O. Veredarius. The work, which is to be completed in twelve monthly parts, purports to be a popular history of postal and telegraphic communication, and it is stated that the author has had many years of official experience in the German Postal Service. He has thought it necessary to begin his story *gemino ab ovo*, giving first an outline of the origin and progress of writing, and of the history of the changes of fashion in writing materials; next follows an account of the inventions and development of the art of printing, illustrated with a facsimile page of the Mazarin Bible; and after this a history of letter writing from the earliest ages to the present time. It must be admitted that "O. Veredarius" gets very rapidly over this ground, as the three chapters we have referred to occupy only twenty-two pages. A chapter on postage stamps, with a coloured plate, completes the part before us. Most of this introductory matter is of little value from any point of view, and would have been better omitted. We shall be better able to judge of the merits of the book when the author has done with his preliminary chapters, and begins in earnest to deal with his professed subject. The illustrations, paper and print are very good. By the way, the type used is that known as "Schwabacher Schrift": it strikes us that the adoption of this form of character would not be a bad mode of settling—at least temporarily—the fierce controversy as to the merits of "Antiqua" and "Fraktur."

At a recent meeting of the Cambridge (U.S.) Art Circle, Col. Higginson, speaking of the unfavourable estimate of Margaret Fuller expressed by Nathaniel Hawthorne in his recently published memoirs, read a letter from Mrs. W. W. Story, wife of the sculptor, from which the following is an extract:

"It seems to me so unlike what we know and admire in Hawthorne, that I do not believe the evidence of his own manuscript could convince me of its genuineness. What is said of Margaret's character is beneath contempt, and there is no trace of likeness in what is said of Ossoli. He was well born and well bred. That he was tender, gentle and devoted, was what she at that time most valued, and he gave her constancy and love without stint. I write in haste, overcome by my disgust and indignation, which I believe you will share.

EVELYN STORY."

The Russian translation of *John Bull's Neighbour in her True Light* will be published in St. Petersburg some time in May next. A translation is also to be published shortly in Germany.

MESSRS. WILSON & McCORMICK, of Glasgow, have in the press a new volume of poems, entitled *Law Lyrics*, from the pen of a gentleman well-known in legal circles.

MR. QUARITCH is preparing a catalogue of books in his possession relating to American antiquities, including the chief rarities from the collections of the Mexican antiquary, Don J. F. Ramirez, of Durango; the French anthropologist, Alphonse Pinart; and the French bibliophile, Dr. Court. In addition to the rarest printed books relating to the discovery and settlement of America, the catalogue will comprise Mexican picture-writings of the sixteenth century, early MSS. in native tongues and in Castilian, by Sahagun and others, and originals and transcripts of the more ancient reports and official papers. This catalogue

will, doubtless, long continue to be regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to the bibliography of American history.

In the "Shakespeareana" of the Boston *Literary World* Mr. W. J. Rolfe refers to Mr. William Black's *Judith Shakespeare* in the following terms:

"We are personally in the habit of commending it to teachers and students as a study in the everyday life of Shakespeare's time as minutely accurate as it is graphic. One must be pretty familiar with that life to appreciate the fidelity and finish of the delineation. There are many delicate touches to which only a critical student of Elizabethan habits and speech is likely to do full justice. Thackeray's *Edmond* is not more artistic in this respect."

AN exhibition of books and pictures relating to Prince Bismarck was opened at Berlin last week. The collection includes a MS. autobiography of the Chancellor and about 600 portraits and caricatures.

The *Contemporary Pulpit* (Sonnenschein) for this month contains a sermon on "The Death of General Gordon," by the very Rev. Dean Butcher, preached at Cairo on March 1.

In a notice of Stormonth's *Dictionary of the English Language*, in the *New York Nation* of March 19, it is observed that the work, "being of English origin, is one more agency working against the Websterian orthography, which has apparently seen its best days." The *Nation*, however, has not yet itself conformed to English practice in the matter of spelling.

FROM the same journal we extract the following paragraph:

"The book-buying public deserves to be warned of a very gross abuse of its own right as well as of copyright. It is well known that Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. publish, by arrangement with the author, Hugh Conway's collection of short stories called 'Thrown Together.' All but five of these have been taken by J. S. Ogilvie & Co. and issued under the title, 'Circumstantial Evidence, and Other Stories.' The title story is, in the Holt edition, called the 'Bandman's Story,' and of the seventh, in all, which are pirated, not one has been left with the title bestowed upon it by its author. 'My First Client,' to take another instance, becomes 'The Doctor's Patient.'"

ON March 30 Emeritus Prof. Lushington was entertained at dinner by his former students, in celebration of his being installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., presided, and the "croupiers" were Mr. Thomas Harvey, Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, and Mr. John Kerr, H.M. Senior Inspector of Schools. Prof. Lushington's election to the Lord Rectorship is in two respects exceptional: in the first place, he was chosen without opposition—a thing which we are informed has never before occurred in the history of the university; and, in the second place, the office has never before been conferred on an Emeritus Professor except in the case of Adam Smith. The new Lord Rector is a brother-in-law of Lord Tennyson.

At the meeting of the Clifton Shakspeare Society, held on March 28, 1885, the following papers were read: "On the Alleged Allegorical Intention of Oberon's Vision ('A Midsummer Night's Dream,' II., i., 148-168)," by Mr. C. H. Herford, who, accepting the general interpretation of the "fair vestal" as Queen Elizabeth, considered that the first part refers to the Kenilworth festivities, and that if any specific person is intended by the "Western flower" the probabilities are enormously in favour of Lady Essex; "A Note on Some Plant Allusions in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,'" by Mr. Leo H. Grindon, who looked upon the play as second only to "The Winter's Tale" in the matchless beauty of Shakspeare's references to flowers and trees—commenting upon the "orbs upon the green," he suggested

that "green sour ringlets" of "The Tempest," V., i., 37, was a perpetuated misprint for "greensome ringlets"; "Notes on the Language of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,'" by Mrs. C. J. Spencer; and "Puck," by Mr. G. Munro Smith.

THE following are the arrangements for lectures at the Royal Institution after Easter: Prof. Gamgee, eight lectures on "Digestion and Nutrition," on Tuesdays, April 14 to June 2; Prof. Tyndall, five lectures on "Natural Forces and Energies," on Thursdays, April 16 to May 14; Prof. Meymott Tidy, three lectures on "Poisons in relation to their Chemical Constitution and to Vital Functions," on Thursdays, May 21, 28, June 4; Mr. W. Carruthers, four lectures on "Fir-trees and their Allies, in the Present and in the Past," on Saturdays, April 18 to May 9; Prof. Odling, two lectures on "Organic Septics and Antiseptics," on Saturdays, May 16, 23; and the Rev. C. Taylor, two lectures on "A lately discovered Document, possibly of the First Century, entitled 'The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles,' with Illustrations from the Talmud." The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on April 17, when Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Alleghany Observatory, Pennsylvania, will give a discourse on "Sunlight and the Earth's Atmosphere."

ORIGINAL VERSE.

NOSTRA PACE.

SPENT with long wanderings in the heat of day,
At night I reached, or seemed to reach, the gate;
But weak, alone, and weary with the way,
I could not enter: I had come too late.

I gazed in envy as the crowd went by
Bearing rich offerings, and from many lands;
For me I could but bow my head, and sigh,
And weave in vain my ineffectual hands.

Yet in that hour there came a pause of calm,
As if I felt the things that others see;
I prayed—and praying wrapped me in its balm—
"Keep him in peace whose mind is stayed on Thee!"

That Ear, methought, even here, receives my moan,

Even here, though glory be not, there is rest;
And, as I fell upon the threshold stone,
"It is Thy will," I said, "and that is best."

H. G. KEENE.

NAPOLEON I. AND HIS TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

MANY of Napoleon's biographers have incidentally mentioned that he, like one of them (M. Thiers), used to carry about a certain number of favourite books wherever he went, whether travelling or campaigning; but it is not generally known that he made several plans for the construction of portable libraries which were to form part of his baggage. Some interesting information upon this head is given us by M. Louis Barbier, who for many years had the care of the Louvre Library, and who bases his information upon some memoirs left by his father, who was librarian to Napoleon himself. For a long time Napoleon used to carry about the books he required in several boxes holding about sixty volumes each. These volumes, which were either octavo or duodecimo, stood upon shelves inside the boxes, which were supplied by the well-known cabinet-maker, Jacob. They were made of mahogany at first, but as it was found that this was not strong enough for the knocking about they had to sustain, M. Barbier had them made of oak and covered with leather. The inside was lined with green leather or velvet, and the books were bound in morocco. There was a catalogue for each case, with a corresponding number upon every volume, so that there was never a moment's

delay in picking out any book that was wanted. As soon as the Emperor had selected his headquarters during a campaign, these cases were placed in the room which was intended to be his study, together with the portfolios containing his letters and maps. In course of time, however, Napoleon found that many books which he wanted to consult were not included in the collection, and upon inquiring the reason was informed that they would not fit into the cases. This, of course, was an answer which did not satisfy one so imperious, and, while residing at Bayonne in 1808 he dictated the following memoir, which was sent to M. Barbier:

"Bayonne: July 17, 1808.

"The Emperor wishes to form a travelling library of a thousand volumes in small 12mo and printed in handsome type. It is his Majesty's intention to have these works printed for his special use, and in order to economise space, there is to be no margin to them. They should contain from five to six hundred pages, and be bound in covers as flexible as possible, and with spring backs. There should be forty works on religion, forty dramatic works, forty volumes of epic, and sixty of other poetry, a hundred novels, and sixty volumes of history, the remainder being historical memoirs of every period. The works on religion should include the best translations of the Old and New Testament; some of the best works by Fathers of the Church, the Koran, mythology; some selected treatises upon the different sects which have exercised the greatest influence upon history, such as the Aryans, the Calvinists, and other Reformers; and the history of the Church, if it can be brought within the limit of forty volumes. The epics should be Homer, Lucan, Tasso, *Télémaque*, the *Henriade*, &c. In regard to tragedies, only those of Corneille which are still in vogue, all Racine's except the *Frères ennemis*, the *Alexandre* and the *Plaideurs*; Crebillon's *Rhadamiste* and *Atrée et Thyeste*, and those plays of Voltaire which are still acted. The works on history should include the chronicles which give the best idea of the history of France itself, while Machiavelli's discourse on Livy, the *Esprit des Loix*, the *Grandeur des Romains*, and some of Voltaire's writings may also be included in the history section. The novels should of course comprise, in addition to the *Nouvelle Héloïse*, Rousseau's *Confessions*, and some of Voltaire's stories, the best works of Fielding, Richardson, and Le Sage. N.B.—Omit Rousseau's *Emile* and a number of useless letters, memoirs, and treatises. The same observation applies to Voltaire. The Emperor would like to have an annotated catalogue, with notes as to the best of these works; also a statement as to what the cost of printing the thousand volumes would be; how many works of each author one volume would contain; what would be the weight of each volume; how many cases, and of what dimensions, would be required, and how much space they would occupy. The Emperor would also wish M. Barbier to prepare, in conjunction with one of the most eminent geographers of the day, a memoir upon all the campaigns which took place upon the Euphrates and against the Parthians, beginning with that of Crassus, down to the eighth century, including those of Antony, Trajan, Julian, &c., tracing upon maps of a suitable scale the route taken by each army, with the ancient and modern names of the countries and principal towns, geographical remarks about the territory, and an historical narrative of each expedition taken from the original writers."

M. Barbier sent the emperor a catalogue of the works asked for; but something more urgent appears to have taken up his attention, for the project was never carried out, and during the early part of his residence at Schönbrunn, the palace of the Emperor of Austria, near Vienna, he wrote, or rather dictated, the following memorandum to M. Barbier on the same subject:

"Schönbrunn: June 12th, 1809.

"The Emperor feels more and more every day the necessity of having a travelling library composed of historical works. His Majesty would like to have as many as three thousand volumes, all in 18mo dauphin, of from four to five hundred pages

each, printed in handsome Didot type upon thin wove paper. The 12mo size takes up too much room, and works published in that size are nearly always defective editions. The three thousand volumes should be placed in thirty cases, each with three shelves, and each shelf holding thirty-three volumes. This collection might be divided into five or six parts: 1st, Chronology and Universal History; 2nd, Ancient History by ancient writers, and Ancient History by modern writers; 3rd, History of the Lower Empire by ancient writers, and History of the Lower Empire by modern writers; 4th, General History, such as Voltaire's *Essai*; 5th, Modern History of the States of Europe, and of France, Italy, &c. This collection should be made to include Strabo, and d'Anville's *Cartes Anciennes*, the Bible, and some History of the Church. This is a rough outline of the five or six divisions which should be carefully considered and filled up. It would be necessary to employ some men of letters, upon whose judgment you could rely to revise and correct these editions, cutting out all the useless parts, such as editor's notes, all passages in Greek and Latin, and leaving only the French translation, with the exception of a few works in Italian. The Emperor desires M. Barbier to sketch out the plan of this library, and to let him know the best and most economical way of bringing out these three thousand volumes. When finished, they might be followed by as many more upon Natural History, Travels, Literature, &c. Most of them would be easy to collect, as 18mo editions of them are already in print. M. Barbier is also requested to send a list of these works, with explicit and detailed observations as to the men of letters whom he would employ, and an estimate as to the time and cost of the undertaking."

Upon his return from the campaign in Germany, Napoleon received M. Barbier at Fontainebleau, the latter laying before him the following report:

"Report to His Majesty the Emperor and King upon the formation of an historical library, composed of 3,000 volumes 18mo.

"SIR,—Your Majesty has commanded me to form an Historical Library, composed of 3,000 volumes 18mo., of about five hundred pages each, and has designed to indicate the general plan and principal divisions of the same. For your Majesty's views to be fully carried out, it would be necessary either that there should be in existence some work upon every part of the world which would present a fair idea of it from the industrial, civil, political, and religious standpoint; or that existing works should be analysed with such skill as to give a coherent and regular history.

"At the close of the seventeenth century the learned Puffendorf did something of the latter kind when he wrote his *Introduction to the History of the Principal States of Europe*. This work, translated at first into French, in four duodecimo volumes, was considerably increased towards the middle of the eighteenth century, as it had then grown into eight large quarto volumes. Meritorious as that new edition may have been, the work failed to satisfy the requirements of those who wished to make a careful study of history. At about the same time, the English brought out, upon a much larger scale, a *Universal History*, of which we have a translation in forty-five quarto volumes. This collection, extensive as it is, still is very incomplete, for works of this kind have inevitably the defect of being mere abridgements—skeletons which lack flesh and colour. These efforts, more or less unsuccessful, to form a complete body of history, have doubtless given your Majesty the idea of collecting the best works in existence upon each part of the world, and of so forming a Historical Library. The appended catalogue has been prepared in conformity with this idea, at once grandiose and simple. An historical library should be the faithful description of the known world. The ancients have left us but a part of this description, which has, however, been extended by modern writers, and to which hardy travellers are ever adding some new tract. It is necessary, therefore, to join modern historians to ancient writers and to add the testimony of travellers to that of historians. From this combination should result a knowledge of each

country and of each nation as thorough as our present lights enable us to obtain.

"I have divided history into three parts—viz. Civil History, Military History, and Religious History. All the works are reduced to 18mo, and the dates before each title-page are those of the publication of the work, its translations and best editions. I shall be very proud, Sir, if these details should bring about the execution of the plan sketched out by your Majesty. BARBIER."

"November, 1809."

To this report was appended a memorandum, giving the information as to cost and time asked for by the Emperor:

"Estimate of the cost of printing the three thousand volumes, 18mo, of the Historical Library, and of the time which it would take.

"In order to arrive at a fairly exact estimate of the cost of printing the three thousand volumes, of which the Historical Library is to consist, we must assume either that fifty copies or a hundred copies of each work will be printed. In the first case, the expense of printing and binding in calf would be £163,200 (4,080,000 frs.), including the paper and the fees paid to the literary men employed to revise the works and correct the proofs. Adding to this a sum of £14,200 (355,000 frs.) for the volumes bound in morocco, we arrive at a total of £177,400 (4,435,000 frs.). In the second case, the printing and binding in calf would cost £189,000 (4,725,000 frs.), including paper, &c., or £219,000 (5,475,000 frs.) with the morocco bindings. To each of these sums would have to be added £40,000 (1,000,000 frs.) for the geographical maps, while the thirty mahogany boxes to hold the three thousand volumes would cost about £400 (10,000 frs.). Thus the total cost would be either £217,800 (5,445,000 frs.) or £259,400 (6,485,000 frs.), according to the number of copies printed.

"With regard to the time, if I employed 120 compositors, twenty-five literary men to make the necessary emendations and to correct the proofs, and a man very familiar with the practical details of printing to distribute the materials among the compositors and to arrange the parts as they were printed, we should get through a volume and a half per diem, or 500 volumes per annum, so that the work could be completed in six years. If instead of printing a 100 copies, we printed 300 and sold off 200, these latter, at 5 frs. a volume, would bring in £120,000 (3,000,000 frs.).

"BARBIER."

"November, 1809."

M. Barbier's catalogue, with its different specimens executed at the Imprimerie Impériale, to show the shape and size of the volumes, and extracts on wove paper of Baron de St. Croix's *Examen Critique des Historiens d'Alexandre*, was examined with much interest by the Emperor, but whether, because the cost frightened him, or because he detected in M. Barbier's report an undercurrent of sarcasm, he let the matter drop and contented himself with the more modest library which he had been, as described, in the habit of taking with him before. It is interesting, however, to note how, even in a matter of this kind, Napoleon's "vaulting ambition o'erleaped itself."

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *English Illustrated Magazine* this month seems scarcely to come up to its usual level of excellence. Apart from the two continued stories—Mr. Bret Harte's quaint and picturesque "A Ship of '49" and Hugh Conway's "A Family Affair"—there is no very striking article in the number, and in the illustrations we note some falling off from the accustomed finish. Mr. J. E. Panton's paper, "Highways and Byways," deals in an interesting way with Sussex scenery, and has some fairly good illustrations by Mr. C. E. Wilson. Mr. Archibald Forbes, under the title "Interviewed by an Emperor," tells the story of a conversation he had with the late Czar, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. We must not forget to mention Mr. Walter Crane's pen-and-pencil poem, as

we may call it, "The Sirens Three"—verses of his own, accompanied with a running comment of imaginative designs on the borders of the pages—which is very pleasing, though it has not quite the grace and delicacy of the author's "Thoughts in a Hammock," which appeared some time ago in the same magazine.

Book-Lore keeps up its interest, and is really an addition of distinct value to our resources. The article in the April number, which is likely to prove most permanently useful, is that by Mr. W. E. Axon on "Burton's Books," Burton, of course, being not "Democritus Junior," but Nathaniel Crouch. It would have been well to insert a reference to Dr. Bliss's Catalogue of these books in Appendix VIII. to the *Reliquiae Hearnianae*. We observe an announcement in the *Bibliophile's Calendar* that it is proposed to reprint two works by Payne Fisher. We have not had an opportunity of verifying Wood's statement in the *Athenae Oconiensis* (Life of Fisher) to the effect that one of these works was "mostly taken from Stow's *Survey*, and the other from Dugdale's *St. Paul's*," but it may save disappointment and useless labour to call attention to it in time. We suspect that Payne Fisher was not much better than a bookmaker.

AFTER a very successful and useful life of thirteen years, under the able guidance of Mr. James Burgess, the *Indian Antiquary* has entered upon a new series, to be conducted under the editorship of Mr. Fleet and Capt. Temple. These names are sufficient guarantee that the very valuable work hitherto carried on in its pages in the directions of folk-lore and of inscriptions will be as fully cared for in the future; and we venture to hope that room may be found for a considerable number of such papers as that by Prof. Whitney in the first number of the new series—papers, that is, that deal more with the results that may be gathered, or the conclusions that may be reached, from facts already recorded. The recording of facts, even of isolated facts, apart from the weighing and sifting of them, is a most necessary preliminary to historical enquiry. But it is, after all, only a means to the end; and readers are apt to tire of dry details if they are not from time to time relieved by more matured essays. We heartily congratulate Mr. Burgess on the success of an undertaking attended with so many difficulties as the starting of a learned periodical in India must necessarily be, and we trust that the students of Indian history, in Europe as well as in the East, will extend to the new editors a full measure of their support and assistance.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BERARDINELLI, F. Il dominio temporale de' papi nel concetto politico di Dante Alighieri. Modena. 4 L.
 DEOZ, G. L'Enfant. Paris: Victor-Havard. 3 fr. 50 c.
 FONTANE, Th. Christian Friedrich Scherenberg u. das literarische Berlin von 1810 bis 1860. Berlin: Besser. 5 M.
 GÖRTZ, W. Kurze Geschichte der deutsch-schweizerischen Dichtung seit Bodmer u. Breitinger. Aarau: Sauerländer. M. 30 Pf.
 HAUSEN, F. Die Kampfschilderungen bei Hartmann v. Aue u. Wirt v. Gravenberg. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M. 40 Pf.
 HERP, C. Schillers Leben u. Dichten. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut. 5 M.
 MESURER, M. Carreaux en faïence italienne de la fin du 15^e siècle et du commencement du 16^e siècle. Paris: Quantin. 100 fr.
 MYKOVSKY, V. Kunstdenkmale d. Mittelalters u. der Renaissance in Ungarn. 9. u. 10. Lfg. Wien: Lehmann. 8 M.
 SCHWARZ, G. Rabelais u. Fischart. Winterthur. 2 M.

THEOLOGY, ETC.

- BRADKE, P. v. Dyāus Asura, Ahura Mazdā u. die Asura. Studien u. Versuche auf dem Gebiete alt-indogerman. Religionsgeschichte. Halle: Niemeyer. 3 M. 80 Pf.
 BRANDES, H. Visio S. Pauli. Ein Beitrag zur Visionsliteratur m. e. deutschen u. zwei latein. Texten. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M. 80 Pf.
 CASTELL, D. La legge del popolo ebreo nel suo svolgimento storico. Firenze: Sansoni. 4 L.
 LA DUCHÈRE, p. p. Paul Sabatier. Paris: Fischbacher. 4 fr.

HISTORY, ETC.

- BREHM, R. B. Das Inka-Reich. Beiträge zur Staats- u. Sittengeschichte d. Kaiserth. Tahuantunhuyn. Jena: Mauke. 16 M.
 BRESSLER, H. Die Stellung der deutschen Universalisten zum Baseler Konzil u. ihr Anteil an der Reformbewegung in Deutschland während d. 15. Jahrhunderts. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 CODEX diplomatis Nascotus. Hrg. v. K. Menzel u. W. Sauer. Nassauisches Urkundenbuch. 1. Bd. 1. Abth. Bearb. v. W. Sauer. Wiesbaden: Niedner. 22 M.
 COGLIOLO, P. Saggi sopra l'evoluzione del diritto privato. Turin: Bocca. 4 L.
 CHRONIQUE rimée des derniers Rois de Tolède et de l'invasion de l'Espagne par les Arabes. Editée etc. par J. Tailhan. Paris: Leroux. 50 fr.
 COMBES, F. Madame de Sévigné historien: le siècle et la cour de Louis XIV d'après Madame de Sévigné. Paris: Didier. 6 fr.
 HEITZBERG, G. F. Athen. Historisch-topographisch dargestellt. Halle: Waisenhans. 2 M. 40 Pf.
 HOCHART, Études sur la vie de Sénèque. Paris: Leroux. 6 fr.
 KEEVYN DE LETHENHOVE. Les Huguenots et les Gueux. Vol. V. Bruges. 7 fr. 50 c.
 LA MANTIA, V. Storia della legislazione italiana. Vol. I. Turin: Bocca. 14 M.
 MATERIALIEN zur neueren Geschichte, hrg. v. G. Droysen. Nr. 4. Gedruckte Relationen ü. die Schlacht bei Nördlingen. Halle: Niemeyer. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 MOHR, Köln in seiner Glanzzeit. Neue Forschgn. Köln: Ahn. 5 M.
 PONCIN, D. De la Science au moyen-âge. Archéologie belgique. 1^{re} Partie. Antwerp: Legros. 6 fr.
 REESE, R. Die staatsrechtliche Stellung der Bischöfe Burgunds u. Italiens unter Kaiser Friedrich I. Göttingen: Akademische Buchhandlung. 2 M.
 ROCHES, L. Trente-deux ans à travers l'Islam 1833-64. T. 2. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 6 fr.
 TESSEI, J. Quatrième Croisade. La Diversion sur Zara et Constantinople. Paris: Leroux. 7 fr. 50 c.
 URKUNDBUCH, Dortmund, bearb. v. K. Rübel. 1. Bd. 2. Hälfte. 1341-72. Dortmund: Koppen. 9 M.
 PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.
 COREYON, H. Les Plantes des Alpes. Paris: Fischbacher. 4 fr.
 FOELLER, M. Ueb. die Laminarien Norgens. Christiania: Dybwad. 6 M.
 GRAVIS, A. Recherches anatomiques sur les organes végétatifs de l'Urtica dioica. L. Brussels: Manceaux. 20 fr.
 HARTIG, R. Die Zerstörungen d. Bauholzes durch Pilze. I. Der echte Hausschwamm (Merulius lacrymans Fr.). Berlin: Springer. 4 M.
 KOHL, F. F. Die Gattungen u. Arten der Lariden. Autornum. Wien. 4 M.
 SEBGI, G. L'origine di fenomeni psichici, e loro significazione biologica. Milan: Dunmold. 7 fr.
 WERNER, K. Die italienische Philosophie d. 19. Jahrhunderts. 2. Bd. Der Ontologismus als Philosophie d. nationalen Gedankens. Wien: Fussy. 8 M. 40 Pf.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ABEL, C. Einleitung in e. ägyptisch-semitisch-indoeuropäisches Wurzelwörterbuch. 1. Hft. Leipzig: Friedrich. 20 M.
 BRINKER, C. De Theocriti vita carminibusque subditiis. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 80 Pf.
 BUCHHEITZ, E. Vindictae carminum Homericorum. Vol. I. Leipzig: Engelmann. 5 M.
 CODEX ALTENBERGER, der. Textabdruck der Hermannstädter Handschrift. Hrg. v. G. Lindner. Klausenburg: Stein. 8 M.
 GRAEFENBERG, S. Beiträge zur französischen Syntax d. 16. Jahrh. Erlangen: Deichert. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 IBN JA'IS' Commentar zu Zamacharis Mufassal. Hrg. v. G. Jahn. 2. Bd. 2. Hft. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 12 M.
 KRUGER, A. Sprache u. Dialekt der mittellenglischen Homilien in der Handschrift B. 14. 52. Trinity College, Cambridge. Erlangen: Deichert. 2 M.
 LORENZ, H. Die Jahrbücher v. Hersfeld, nach ihren Ableitungen u. Quellen untersucht u. wiederhergestellt. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 MONUMENTI paleografici di Roma. Fasc. 1. Rome: Martelli. 14 L. 80 c.
 REGNAUD, P. La rhétorique sanscrite, exposée dans son développement historique. Paris: Leroux. 16 fr.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEATH OF CROMWELL'S SON.

London: March 31, 1885.

I think the fact which I pointed out some years ago, and which is referred to by Prof. Gardiner in your last issue, viz., that in the list of 149 names of "those who joined us at the siege of Lynn" [1643], no less than four double Christian names occur, viz., Thomas Christian Lower, Price Stephen Read, William Valentine Thurton, and Peter A. Money, will after all be the hardest nut for believers in *The Squire Papers* to crack. Camden, writing in 1623 (*Remains*, p. 44), says: "But two Christian names are rare in England, and I only remember now His Majesty, and, among private men, Thomas

Marion Wingfield and Sir Thomas Posthumus Hobby." Is it credible that while Camden was writing, children were being baptized with double Christian names so commonly that twenty years later four of 149 common troopers would be bearing them? Having just completed my Calendar of the Fines for Norfolk, in which Lynn is, and to which county most of the surnames in the list clearly belong, I can vouch that during this period, and for very many years after, not one of all the thousands of persons whose names occur in them bears a double Christian name. Nor is there a single example in the Subsidy Rolls of a large Norfolk Hundred I have just printed.

If Mr. Aldis Wright wants stronger proof of the fact that *The Squire Papers* are forgeries, let him critically examine (and no one is more competent than he to do so) the expressions "put up with," "I shall be cross," "mind and come on," "shamoy leather," "playing fox," and "tussle," and let us know whether all, or any, of them were in use in 1643.

It is surprising that the ridiculous story which introduced the Squire forgeries to Carlyle should have taken him in. The "unknown correspondent," who is said to have been so crassly ignorant of the state of literary and public feeling as to imagine that the publication of the Ironside's "journal of 200 fo. pp." would so terribly shock the susceptibilities of the inhabitants of the cathedral town in which he lived, is, though he writes to Carlyle "in a rugged . . . and rather peculiar dialect," sufficiently a scholar and an antiquary to be able to "rush up to town" and accurately transcribe thirty-five letters of the none too easy hand of the period.

This inconsistent descendant of the Squire family is said to have resided, "he and his," for 300 years under the shadow of a cathedral city. From the context, there is little doubt that Norwich is meant by this; but I shall be surprised if it can be shown that any family named Squire resided there or in any other cathedral city for anything like 300 years. Again, in a letter dated 1642 Cromwell is supposed to refer to certain velvets which had come over from Italy to London in Squire's father's ship, and to order "twenty pieces" worth for his (Cromwell's) wife. How is this consistent with the Squires having been "300 years in a Cathedral City," and can anything be more ridiculous than to suppose that Cromwell would waste such a sum in frippery for his wife at such a time?

The real fact is that Carlyle's *forte* was not in weighing evidence. Anything that fitted in with his views was welcomed and worked into narrative. For example, Cromwell's alleged "Royal descent" from the Stewarts, a most impudent fabrication, was swallowed whole by him, while the muddle he makes of Cromwell's paternal descent is inexplicable.

The secret history of the hoax (which it undoubtedly was) I take to be this. Some one, irritated by the offensive way in which Carlyle was perpetually railing against and sneering at all antiquarian work, "Dryasdust printing Sources," and so forth, determined to give him a lesson, and concocted the whole affair within a few months after the publication of the first edition of the Letters. That this "some one" was an East Anglian, and a fairly able antiquary, few will doubt, and I am nearly sure I can identify him. Mr. Aldis Wright informs us that he holds a letter addressed by the owner of the diary to Carlyle. Is he under the same vow of secrecy as Carlyle was, and so prevented from printing and showing it in the interests of historical truth?

WALTER RYE.

P.S.—Should not the believers in Cornet Squire, strictly speaking, prove the existence of such a person from extraneous sources?

A WORD WANTED.

Settlington: March 30, 1885.

In these days when so much original work first sees the light in the pages of scientific periodicals or in the *Transactions* of Societies, and when such payment as the author receives often consists solely of a few copies of his paper separately printed off for distribution among his friends or fellow workers, the want is felt of an English word to designate such private impressions. Our Continental neighbours have adopted appropriate phrases, but we possess no English equivalent for the French *tirage à part*, or the German *Separatabdruck*. The resources of our language ought not to be unequal to the task of coining a suitable term. The words "proof," "slip," or "pull" might do if they were not already otherwise appropriated, and "private impression" is a phrase rather than a word. Unless some of your readers can suggest something better I would propose the coinage and adoption of the word "deprint," which would follow the model of "reprint" and "imprint," which we already possess.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

"TO END" AS AN AGRICULTURAL VERB.

Liverpool: March 16, 1885.

Reading Mr. Archer's note on this word as it occurs in *Coriolanus* suggested at once to me that the word might be of similar formation to *doff*, *don*, *dowse* (*dowse* the glim = put out the light), *dowp* (*dowp* the door = fasten the door), &c., similar, but with its component parts in reverse order, and be really a contracted form of *in-do*. It then occurred to me that *cinthun* (which I had never, to my knowledge, met with) would be a very natural form in German; and in Thieme's German-English Dictionary I found the word with the meanings "to put in; to put up, to shut in; to lay in." It therefore seems to me quite possible that the dialects have here preserved a word which has dropped out of the literary language.

Having Dyce's Shakspeare at hand, I naturally looked to see whether he had anything on the subject of the passage in *Coriolanus*, and found a long note, which, after enumerating several suggested emendations of the passage, quotes from the Rev. W. R. Arrowsmith: "The shallowest Glostershire or Herefordshire auctioneer is competent to verify the old reading"; and two advertisements from the *Hereford Times* of January 23, 1858, announcing the sale by auction of "three well-ended hay-ricks, three excellent well-ended wheat-ricks," &c., and "a rick of well-ended hay." This last example shows conclusively that the participle applies to the hay, and not to the rick.

R. M'LINTOCK.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, April 6, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.
8 p.m. Inventors' Institute.
TUESDAY, April 7, 7 p.m. Society of Architects.
WEDNESDAY, April 8, 8 p.m. Microscopical: "New Flocules," by Dr. C. T. Hudson; "Structure of the Diatom Shell," "Silicious Films too thin to show a broken Edge," by Dr. J. D. Cox; "Filamentous Projections of Diatoms," by Mr. H. Mills; Exhibition of Nobert's Diamonds.
FRIDAY, April 10, 7.30 p.m. Civil Engineers: Students' Meeting, "Machines for Crushing Stone and other Hard Materials," by Mr. S. Tomlinson.
8 p.m. Quakett Microscopical Club.
8 p.m. New Shakspeare.

SCIENCE.

The Fisheries Exhibition Literature. In 14 vols. (Clowes.)

If the Great International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883 resulted in nothing more than the production of the fourteen octavo volumes of the *Fisheries Exhibition Literature*, one would in

that single fact alone have reason to congratulate the Executive Committee most heartily. These volumes contain a vast amount of information on various subjects, more or less definitely connected with fish and fisheries, both home and foreign. They consist of three volumes of handbooks, four of papers read and discussed at the different conferences held during the Exhibition, four volumes of prize essays, one containing the official reports and statistical tables, one the official catalogues and jury reports, and lastly we have a concluding volume containing a carefully prepared analytical index to the whole, which must, doubtless, represent months of laborious work, and which forms a very desirable, and indeed a very necessary, feature in the publication. It is not possible, in the space allowed in these columns, to do more than give a very general idea of the whole work. I will select one or two questions which more immediately concern the all-important subject of the sea fisheries of our own coasts, a subject which absorbs in its commercial value all others of a kindred nature. Mr. Spencer Walpole, in his admirable official report, tells us that the British fishermen draw at least £10,000,000 a year from the seas which surround these islands, and that, in this respect, Great Britain heads the list of the fisheries of the world; that the fisheries of the United States follow with an annual take worth £8,660,000, and that Russia occupies the third place with a produce worth £5,250,000. Oysters are said to be probably the most valuable product drawn from the sea; the oyster harvest in the United States being worth £2,750,000 a year. The value of the products of the sea is not, however, to be estimated in a financial point of view alone: we must have especial regard to its value as wholesome food to the people who consume it. A plentiful supply of nourishing fish food to our teeming populations, at a moderate cost, is one of the great national problems of the day. Owing to the immense demand for fish food, and the facilities which our railways afford for its distribution, the price of most kinds of sea fish has risen, and it is a matter of daily complaint that some kinds of fish have risen enormously in price to the consumer the last few years. Some people endeavour to refer the high prices to a comparative scarcity of fish food, which alleged scarcity they attribute to the destructive use of the trawl and, what they call, the wanton waste caused by the capture of young fishes by shrimpers and others. For my own part, I do not believe that the fish of the sea are less abundant now than formerly. Having spent considerable time for some years at Brixham, Grimsby, and other trawling stations, and having frequently accompanied the trawlers and interrogated fishermen at various parts of our coasts, I feel quite certain of the soundness of the conclusions arrived at by Professor Huxley and the gentlemen who were associated with him as Commissioners appointed to inquire into the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom in 1866. Their report distinctly negatives the supposition of a decreasing supply. Mr. Spencer Walpole, in a chapter on "The Possible Exhaustion of Fisheries" (vol. xiii. p. 132), writes:

"I am anxious to point out that, so far as sea fish are concerned, all the great countries of the world are practically proceeding on the hypothesis that the fisheries are inexhaustible. Britain, the United States, Russia, France, Canada, Norway, the Netherlands, Newfoundland—these, and almost every other country, are annually endeavouring to catch more fish, and none of them—or none of them with one exception—are taking any steps to show that they believe sea fisheries to be capable of exhaustion."

Prof. Huxley, in his address at the opening conference, sounded the key-note on this subject when he said, "I believe that it may be

affirmed with confidence that the most important sea fisheries—such as the cod fishery, the herring fishery, and the mackerel fishery—are inexhaustible. And I have this conviction on the grounds—first, that the multitude of these fishes is so inconceivably great that the number of catch is relatively insignificant; and secondly that the magnitude of the destructive agencies at work upon them is so prodigious, that the destruction effected by the fishermen cannot sensibly affect the death rate." An instance of the extraordinary prolific nature of fish may be seen in the cod fishery of the Loffoden Islands, when the fish approach the shores in the form of what the natives call "cod mountains,"—shoals of densely-packed fish 120 to 180 feet in vertical thickness. According to Professor Sars, the cod are so thick together that "the fishermen who use lines can notice how the weight, before it reaches the bottom, is constantly knocking against the fish." The objection to the trawl as a destructive agent in the spawn of fishes generally will vanish on a moment's reflection; for the trawl works on the ground; but many of our sea fishes are now known to emit their spawn in the water; which spawn often floats and undergoes development near the surface. Professor Sars in a letter, with which he was good enough to favour me, in 1882, writes:

"The general result of my investigations in this way points to that remarkable fact that the eggs and fry of most of our sea fishes develop floating in the sea near the surface, as had been first ascertained to be the case with the cod, and that the deposition of the spawn on the bottom must on the whole be regarded as an exception to the general rule."

Again, the areas fished bear a very small proportion to the areas over which the trawl seldom, if ever works. I was often struck when out trawling to see so few smacks working near, or anywhere in sight of the trawl in which I was myself, "*Quocumque aspicias nihil est nisi pontus et aer*," is perfectly true in the North Sea, where for three days I saw not more than three smacks of the trawling fleet from Hull and Grimsby. If we wish to have more abundant fish food we must multiply our machinery for catching it. As the Duke of Edinburgh has said, "Instead of looking upon any improvement of the means of capture as tending to exterminate the species, I am rather disposed to welcome it as the possible producer of an increased supply of fish for the benefit of our teeming population." (Vol. iv., p. 78).

The question of fish as food, as Sir Henry Thompson remarks, was the chief motive for bringing together that comprehensive collection of all matters relating to fish and fisheries which interested so many thousands of visitors during its exhibition. Fish as food is "the essential and practical expression of the entire organisation" which that exhibition presented.

The subject has been admirably discussed by Sir H. Thompson, one of our most eminent surgeons. Speaking of the composition of fish as compared to that of meat, he writes:

"Notwithstanding that the fish is an inhabitant of water, and cannot live out of it, the proportion of that element in the animal's structure exceeds only by a small amount the proportion which is present in land animals. In other words, the solid constituents of fish as a class, and there are important exceptions here and there, are but little less in weight than those which the flesh of cattle contains."

So that, after all, the expression, "fish is watery food" does not appear to be justified by facts. However, there is great difference in the nutritive properties of different species, as well as in those of the same fish, according to the time of year, the nature of its acquirable food and other circumstances. The fat in fish varies

considerably. It is less than one pound in the hundred in sole, whiting and haddock, turbot, cod (without liver) and dory. The herring contains seven pounds of fat in the hundred. There are twelve or more in the salmon, fifteen or sixteen in the mackerel, and as much as thirty in the eel. "In all these it is dispersed throughout the body; but some fish have it largely stored in the liver, as in the cod, skate, red mullet, &c., and where much fat is present the amount of water is diminished in a corresponding ratio." On the current opinion that a fish diet contains certain elements which adapt it in an especial manner to renovate the brain, Sir H. Thompson remarks:

"There is no foundation whatever for this view: the value of fish to the brain-worker is due simply to the facts already referred to: viz., that it contains, in smaller proportion than meat, those materials which, taken abundantly, demand much physical labour for their complete consumption, and which, without this, produce an unhealthy condition of body, more or less incompatible with the easy and active exercise of the functions of the brain."

Sir H. Thompson draws attention to the fact that it is the fashion to eat only a few well-known species of fish, that the list of fish in general demanded by the public is too restricted, and that the force of habit has led to a conventional usage which limits greatly and disadvantageously the variety of fish which would otherwise arrive at the market. He instances the "wolf-fish," or cat-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*), which is practically unknown to ninety-nine out of every hundred London housekeepers. Owing to its ferocious and ugly appearance it is not in much estimation as food; but I can testify to the superior quality of its flesh, and endorse Sir H. Thompson's verdict. The queer or ugly aspect of a fish acts very strongly, but very absurdly, on the mind of the cautious British public, and this is true quite as much in the case of the poor as in that of the wealthier classes. "Eh, Mr. So-and-so!" said an old woman, who had been for some minutes intently observing a John Dory in a fishmonger's shop in Wellington, to the worthy proprietor, "do you mean to say that anybody would ate such a nasty, ugly thing as that?" "Why, to be sure," said the fishmonger. "The gentlefolk are very fond of this fish." "May be," the old woman answered, "for them gentlefolk will ate anything!"

I can only repeat that these volumes are a perfect storehouse of information on matters relating to fish and fisheries, and that both in arrangement, type, and general get-up they leave nothing to be desired, and do credit to the well-known publishers, Messrs. W. Clowes & Sons, to the literary superintendent, Mr. Trendell, and to the executive committee.

W. HOUGHTON.

Avesta: the Sacred Books of the Parsis. Edited by Karl F. Geldner. Published under the patronage of the Secretary of State for India in Council. I. Yasna, Fasciculus I. (Stuttgart: Kohlhammer.)

The appearance of the first part of a revised edition of the original text of their sacred books is an occurrence upon which the Parsi community may well be congratulated. They are fortunate, not only in the fact that the arduous task of revision has been undertaken by an Avesta scholar so thoroughly competent as Prof. Geldner, of Tübingen, but also in the circumstance that several of their most eminent men have ventured to send their most valuable MSS. to Europe, in order to assist him in his work. When Westergaard, thirty-three years ago, began to publish the first complete edition of the Avesta texts, he had to confine his attention

to the MSS. then in Europe. Fortunately, these included a few of the best and oldest MSS. extant, which had been brought from India by Anquetil, Guise, Rask, and others at various times; so that Westergaard (who was a very judicious and careful Sanskrit scholar) was able to prepare a very correct edition of the texts of the Avesta, the language of which is closely allied to Sanskrit. Shortly after the publication of the first part of Westergaard's edition, Spiegel began to publish another edition of some of the principal texts, which, being accompanied by a Pahlavi translation and commentary written before the Muhammadan conquest of Persia, has also been much used by Avesta scholars. As Westergaard's edition has been long out of print, and considerable progress has been made of late years in the study of the Avesta, the new and revised edition undertaken by Geldner is much wanted, and scholars will be specially interested in noting the extent of revision that has been found necessary and practicable. In his previous extensive studies of Avesta texts the editor has frequently suggested emendations of metrical passages, for the sake of improving the metre; but such emendations are always a very hazardous form of criticism, and can rarely meet with general acceptance. The Avesta scholar will, therefore, be glad to find that Prof. Geldner, in his revised edition of the texts, evidently confines his attention to the text of the MSS. as he finds them, and merely selects the most plausible readings from the actual variants, or in accordance with parallel passages. As, at the same time, he gives nearly all the variants in the notes, he places in the hands of his readers all the existing materials for forming their own opinions. The number of MSS. consulted by Geldner for settling the text of the Yasna, has been about four times as many as were accessible to Westergaard, and their average quality about the same. In fact, unless some unusually good MS. be discovered hereafter in Persia (where the existence of anything so important is altogether unsuspected), there is every reason to believe that no material improvement of the texts now publishing can be expected in the future from MS. sources. By far the greater number of the alterations in the text, which affect about one-twelfth of the words, are slight amendments in orthography, though occasionally changing the meaning to some extent. The size of the work is considerably enlarged, forty-two pages of Westergaard's edition being increased to seventy-four, but this is chiefly due to the great number of variants recorded. The introduction, in which the MSS. will be reviewed and the principles of textual criticism and orthography adopted will be explained, is deferred to the last part of the work, which will also contain several texts, more or less fragmentary, that have not been previously edited. In the meantime, the reader is supplied with sufficient information to enable him to fully appreciate the critical notes, by means of a temporary preface to this first fasciculus. The work is well and correctly printed with the Copenhagen type, and, when completed in the same style, there can be no doubt that it will long continue to be the standard edition of the original texts of the sacred books of the Parsis. E. W. WEST.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON A "BHAUMAYANTRA."

To avert the evil influences of Mars (*Bhauma*, *Āṅāraka*) a Hindu engraves the names of this planet in a diagram (*yantra*) on a copper plate, and worships the diagram in his house. One of these *yantras*, obtained in Málwā, has been published by Dr. Hultsch in the *Indian Antiquary* for May 1884, pp. 138-9. Another,

obtained by my father, about forty years ago, from a gentleman who got it in Benares, has recently come into my possession. The plate is nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, inscribed with an equilateral triangle, which, again, is subdivided into twenty-one equilateral triangles, each containing, in good Nāgari characters, the mystic syllable *Om*, a name of the planet Mars in the dat. sg., the noun *namah* "adoration," and, lastly, a numeral. At the edges of the plate are the words for eight weapons, in the accusative singular. The contents of the twenty-one triangles are as follows:

- Om Maṅgalāya namaḥ* 1.
- Om Bhūmiputrāya namaḥ* 2.
- Om Rinahartre namaḥ* 3.
- Om Dhanapradāya namaḥ* 4.
- Om Sthirādānāya namaḥ* 5.
- Om Mahākāyāya namaḥ* 6.
- Om Sarvakarmāvarodhakāya* 7.
- Om Lohitāya namaḥ* 8.
- Om Lohitākshāya namaḥ* 9.
- Om Samagānā : : pākāriya* (two letters illegible) *namaḥ* 10.
- Om Dharātmaṅjāya namaḥ* 11.
- Om Kujāya namaḥ* 12.
- Om Bhaumāya namaḥ* 13.
- Om Bhūtīdāya namaḥ* 14.
- Om Bhūminandanāya namaḥ* 15.
- Om A[ṇ]gārakāya namaḥ* 16.
- Om Yamāya namaḥ* 17.
- Om Sarvarogāpahārakāya namaḥ* 18.
- Om Vriṣhtikartre namaḥ* 19.
- Om Vriṣhtyapahartre namaḥ* 20.
- Om Sarvakāmaphalapradāya namaḥ* 21.

The eight weapon-names on the margins are *ghaṛm*, *śaktim* (spear), *śulam* (pike), *dhanuḥ* (bow), *śaram* (arrow), *gaddm* (club), *varadam*, and a word ending in *-anam* or *-anam*. These names do not occur on the Málwā plate; and in No. 10 Dr. Hultsch gives *Samagānāya* [ari]pā[ka]rāya, adding that he is unable to explain this word. In No. 20 he has *Vriṣhtikartre*.

In No. 1 *Maṅgala* ("propitious") is an euphemistic name for Mars. The names in Nos. 2, 11, 12, 13, and 15 mean "son of the earth; *Rinahartre* (No. 3) means "debt-destroyer," as *Vriṣhtyapahartre* (No. 20) means "rain-destroyer." *Yama* (No. 17) is elsewhere used as a name for Saturn. As to the weapon-names, I shall be grateful if any Sanskritist will explain *ghaṛm* and *varada*.

WHITLEY STOKES.

SOME POINTS IN IRISH GRAMMAR.

University College, Liverpool: March 30, 1885.

Allow me to make a few remarks in reference to one or two grammatical questions raised by Prof. Rhys, in his interesting review of Stokes and Windisch's *Irish Texts*.

First as to *méit* and *sochmacht*. Here, while adopting Windisch's reading, I would follow Rhys's translation. I do not believe in the reading *méit* either, because such forms in -ther are very rare in the old language, and would certainly never have been abbreviated in a way which is employed in very late MSS. only. I therefore prefer, with Windisch, to treat the compendium as non-existent. Now, *méit* as *sochmacht* is a gloss to the words *etiāmsi plenissime videt* (*anima*), and means "as much as it is well able." *Méit*, followed by a relative clause, is of frequent occurrence, and answers to the Latin *quantum* or *quam maxime*, and *sochmacht* (for *sochumacht* Z' 863) is an adjective meaning "having good or great power." Thus, *caisin sochmacht*, gl. 98, does not mean *mit gutem Auge*, but *fähig zu sehen*, *caisin* being an oblique form of the infinitive *caisiu*.

Lastly, in corroboration of what Prof. Rhys says about the impersonal passive forms of the substantive verb in the Celtic languages, the Middle-Irish form *bás* may be quoted, which

generally, though wrongly, taken to be an active form. It is a 3d. sg. pret. pass. formed like *tancas ventum est, dechas, conncas, &c.*, forms which have sprung up by analogy to -t and -s stems, to which only they originally belong.

KUNO MEYER.

THE HITTITES AND THE "PIG-TAIL."

London: March 23, 1885.

Rosellini, in his great work on the monuments of ancient Egypt, claims to have faithfully reproduced from the wall-picture at Aboo Simbel the painting of a battle between the Egyptians and the Khita (*una battaglia tra gli Egiziani e lo stesso popolo Seto*). This representation he gives in vol. 1, plate ciii. In this picture the Egyptians are to be seen contending in their chariots with enemies whose hair appears in two very distinct fashions. Some have the hair long, and falling over the shoulders, while others appear with the crown of the head shaven, except a single lock or pig-tail. The latter class is the less numerous, and, on the whole, the pig-tailed warriors may be regarded as the masters or superiors of those wearing long and abundant hair. But as, according to the Egyptian representations, these were by no means the only fashions adopted or practised by the Khita warriors, that of wearing a close cap, without, apparently, either the pig-tail or flowing hair, being the most frequent, it might seem not unlikely that the pig-tailed riders in the chariots were allies whom the Khita had summoned to their aid from some remote country. But, in preparing for my recent lectures at the British Museum, I chanced to observe that there is, on the monuments obtained from Jerablûs, clear evidence of kings or other persons in authority wearing the pig-tail. This is most conspicuous in two examples on the so-called "doorway inscription," though there is another example on what, for the sake of distinction, I may speak of as "the rounded pillar inscription." In all three cases the symbol of dignity or authority, the conical cap, is worn, and from beneath this comes out behind the pig-tail. On the two monuments in question there are also other heads without either the conical cap or the pig-tail. These are, it may be presumed, as on the Egyptian painting, the heads of persons occupying an inferior and subordinate position.

We commonly associate the custom of wearing the pig-tail especially with the Chinese, though the Chinese adopted it from the Manchu Tartars at a comparatively recent period. When and whence the Tartars derived it is altogether unknown. In the absence of such knowledge it is a probable inference from the facts just mentioned that, at a period antecedent to that of any Scythian or Tartar invasion recorded in history, men of the Tartar or a cognate stock gained the supremacy at Carchemish, for this in all probability was the ancient city which occupied the site of Jerablûs. The ruling caste would seem, however, to have kept themselves distinct, and not to have imposed their customs and usages on the subject population. At least they did not enforce the shaving of the head or the wearing of the pig-tail.

The facts to which I have thus directed attention are curious and interesting; and it seems not unlikely that they may suggest an explanation of some of those perplexing phenomena presented by Hittite personal and local names, which have been discussed by Brugsch and by Prof. Sayce. Words like *Khita-sira*, "prince of the Khita," with the genitive standing first, would be conformable to the Mongol idiom. But the use of such forms would be consistent with the popular language in any place remaining essentially Semitic, if it had been such before.

THOMAS TYLER.

SCIENCE NOTES.

EARLY this month (simultaneously with the issue of the German edition by their Berlin house), Messrs. Asher & Co. will publish an English translation by Prof. Keane of Dr. Emil Riebeck's work on *The Chittagong Hill Tribes*. The book embodies the results of a journey made by the author in 1882 among the peoples inhabiting this little-known borderland of East Bengal. The text occupies eighty-four pages large folio, and is accompanied by a large number of woodcuts and zinc etchings, a coloured map, two chromolithographs, and nineteen phototype plates.

MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON, of Edinburgh, has published a sheet containing a map of Afghanistan, together with four smaller maps of Europe, Asia, South Western Asia, and India. The special features of the map of Afghanistan are the general clearness of the outlines, and the effective manner in which the mountains are shaded, both of which involve some loss of accuracy. For example, the Kabul river is represented as being absolutely larger than the Indus, giving the impression that it is navigable from Attock to Jalalabad. The actual neighbourhood of Penjdeh seems to have been carefully copied from the map of the Indian survey. The statistical information printed on the inside fold is to the point.

PROF. MILNE, of Tokio, who has been engaged for several years in studying the phenomena of earthquakes in the Japanese islands, has published an elaborate paper on this subject, which occupies an entire number of the *Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan*. In this paper he records 387 earthquakes which were observed in North Japan between October 1881 and October 1883. The memoir is illustrated by a series of small maps, showing the areas that have been shaken by the different earthquakes. One of the most interesting results of this inquiry is the fact that 84 per cent. of the disturbances originated beneath the ocean, or along the seaboard.

The Elements of Animal Biology is the title of a new work in preparation by Prof. Adam Sedgwick, of Trinity College, Cambridge. It is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of animal morphology and physiology, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE work which Mr. Whitley Stokes has undertaken for the Philological Societies of London and Cambridge comprises not only (as stated in the ACADEMY for March 21, p. 210) the Old-Irish glosses on the MSS. of Priscian and Bede at Carlsruhe, but also the glosses on the ninth century Codex Paulinus at Würzburg, which have been published incompletely and inaccurately by Prof. Zimmer, Berlin, 1881. Mr. Stokes will add an English version and an *index verborum*. An amusing instance of the untrustworthiness of Zimmer's book occurs in p. 234, where the Hebrew *m'rahefeth* (MS. *merfeth*) is made into two Latin words (*in ere*) and one Irish (*feth*).

At a meeting of the Johns Hopkins University Philological Association on January 9. Mr. M. Warren read a paper on the etymology of *hybrida*. Mr. Warren quoted passages to show that the strict meaning of *hybrida* in Latin was the progeny of a *sus* and an *aper*, and suggested that the word was a compound of *h* with *isphr* (= *aper*, preserved in the Hesychian gloss, *ἱσφικαλοῦ· χοίρειο*).

PROF. WINDISCH's edition of the Irish saga *Noinden Ulad* appears in the *Berichte of the Royal Saxon Society of Sciences* for December

13, 1884. He gives two texts, one from the Book of Leinster, p. 125^b, the other from the Harleian MS. 5280, fo. 53^b, with literal German translations and valuable notes. Windisch is obviously unaware that the former text was published in 1871, with a Latin translation, by Sir Samuel Ferguson, in one of the notes to his fine poem of "Congal." The saga seems to have originated in an attempt to account for a practice resembling the *couvade*, so familiar to anthropologists.

In the *Literarisches Centralblatt* for March 21, Prof. Windisch notices favourably Mr. Bendall's catalogue of the priceless collection of Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. which Dr. Daniel Wright presented to the University Library, Cambridge. Prof. Windisch also praises vols. 2 and 3 of Abel Bergaigne's book on the Vedic religion (Paris, 1883). But he objects to Bergaigne's connexion of *Indra* with the root *indh* (to burn), and suggests, rather, the Homeric *ἰνδάαερα*, which (notwithstanding Curtius, *G. E.*, No. 282) has nothing to do with the root *vid*. He also objects to the absurd etymology of *Nāsatya*, a name for the two beneficent *Āsvins*, from *nāsa* (nose), which Bergaigne copies from the Indian scholiasts. Windisch brings this name from the root *nas*, which occurs in *nasatos*, the Gothic *nasjands* (saviour) and, with change of *s* to *r*, in the *neriendo Krist* of the Heliand.

PROF. HERMANN PAUL, of Freiburg-i.-B., is now engaged upon a second greatly enlarged and improved edition of his *Principien der Sprachgeschichte*, which has long been out of print.

PROF. EDUARD MEYER, of Leipzig, is busy with the second volume of his *Geschichte des Alterthums*, which will deal with the early history of Greece.

A NEWCASTLE Correspondent, referring to Prof. Rhys's review of Stokes and Windisch's *Irish Texts* in the ACADEMY of March 28, observes that the use of the word "broken" in the sense of "cut" is common in the north of England. "Has it broken the skin?" is equivalent to "Is the skin pierced?" If we are not mistaken, the words "break" and "tear" have exchanged their meanings in the dialects of some of the southern English counties.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—(Wednesday, March 25.)

MR. J. HAYNES in the Chair. Mr. Percy W. Ames read a paper "On the Nature of Thought as considered from Physiological Points of View," in which he advocated the positive method as the most truly scientific and independent; his contention being, that human conduct is attributable to extraneous influences far more than to the free exercise of thought. In support of this view, he held that intelligent actions, consisting of complex movements, are produced without even the accompaniment of consciousness, illustrating this view by a description of reflex and automatic action, as seen in the amoebae and zoospores, in animals deprived of their cerebral hemispheres, and also in man. Proceeding thence to analyse the phenomena of conscious activity, Mr. Ames gave many instances of interferences with independent volitions, classifying these, broadly, as internal and external, and showing from statistical and other sources that they operate in the form of social laws. Civilised man, however, by his characteristic power of inhibition, acts independently of these influences. The lower animals possess the rudiments of man's capabilities, many of them displaying remarkable powers of reasoning, though their sphere is limited to ideas of sense. They have, moreover, no power of thinking of abstractions as such, and, having no knowledge of ideas, can never enter into the world of thought. Their only object in life is self-preservation and the perpetuation of their species. Man, also, has the same ideas, and, so far, the difference

between him and the brutes is one of degree only. But man's true sphere is the world of thought. His activity is partly for the preservation of self and the gratification of sense, but far more for the development and preservation of thought. The true artist, in perpetuating an idea, rejoices in that exercise itself, as the true student pursues truth for its own sake. Here, then, is an essential difference. So far as man emancipates himself from the influence of sense and subjects himself to that of thought is he lifted above the brute, and tends to the perfect and the complete. In the discussion that followed Messrs. Knighton, Gay, Highton and others took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, March 26.)

DR. FRESHFIELD, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. Drury Fortnum exhibited a terra-cotta head discovered buried on the Esquiline Hill at Rome, 1881, with other fragments of the same material, one being a pine cone. To the left cheek were still attached the remains of the hand on which it leant. The face is youthful. It was, perhaps, a portion of a recumbent figure on the lid of a sarcophagus, and somewhat resembles a figure of Adonis on an Etruscan sarcophagus at the Vatican. Mr. Murray suggested that the head was, perhaps, that of a statue of Alexander idealised. Mr. Jewers exhibited the earliest of the parish registers of Sheviok, Cornwall; the dates of which are as follows: burials, 1569-1655; marriages, 1571-1670; and baptisms, 1624-1666.

FINE ART.

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES, at reduced prices (Engravings, Chromos, and Otoplasts), handsomely framed. Everyone about to purchase pictures should pay a visit. Very suitable for wedding and Christmas presents.—GEO. REES, 115, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

ART BOOKS.

The Ornamental Arts of Japan. By G. A. Audsley. Part III. (Sampson Low.) The third part of this splendid work is in no respect inferior to its predecessors; indeed, it seems to us to be the most beautiful of those already published. Nothing in the way of chromolithography has ever exceeded in beauty or correctness of facsimile the representation of the old *cloisonné* tea jar, which is plate v. of Section VII., and nothing, in artistic power, the ivory carving of plate ii., Section VIII. Both of these unique specimens of Japanese art belong to M. S. Bing, of Paris.

"The group which forms the subject of the present plate (the carving) is, probably [writes Mr. Audsley] the largest and boldest work of its class which has left Japan. The whole, with the exception of the upper part of the bow, is carved from a single piece of ivory, measuring 12 inches in height, and almost 5½ inches in diameter."

Although (perhaps we should rather say because) it is of recent date, it is distinguished by the dignified design and fine modelling of the figures—the famous Tamétomo and his sword bearer. Tamétomo was at once the Goliath and the Robin Hood of Japan, and Mr. Audsley in his comment on the group tells, as it is his good custom to do, what is known about the subject of the plate. If age is not a guarantee of the excellence of Japanese ivories, the same cannot be said with regard to *cloisonné* enamels of any kind. Those of Japan would be remarkable if it were only for our ignorance and the ignorance of the Japanese respecting them. They suddenly appeared (out of the recesses of some palace temples it is now supposed) about fifteen years ago, and many, if not most of them, were shipped to Europe. Previously, their very existence had been unsuspected here, and forgotten in Japan. But to these enamels and their history we have recently referred when noticing Mr. Bowes's last work, which was devoted to his rare collection of them. The specimen figured by Mr. Audsley is one of those remarkable for a decoration which is neither quite Chinese nor quite Japanese in character. Persian influence

has been thought traceable in such pieces; but Mr. Audsley makes a guess, which may probably prove a happy one, that in this unknown foreign element may be seen the influence of Korea. So little is known of the distinctive character of Korean handiwork, that this must be considered as little more than a guess at present; but the fact that the designs in question show a foreign modification of Chinese style, is all in favour of their emanation from that "dark Continent" which was for so long the tributary of China, and the channel through which so much of the art of China passed into the isles of Japan. It is probable now that a few years will suffice to clear up this and many other riddles connected with Korea. Besides these plates the present part of the *Ornamental Arts of Japan* contains some beautiful chromo-lithographs of lacquer, embroidery and textiles; but we must delay further remarks upon the book till the publication of the fourth and final part, which is promised in July.

MESSRS. J. & A. CONSTABLE have issued an interesting volume, entitled *Quasi Cursors: Portraits of the High Officers and Professors of the University of Edinburgh*, and designed as a memorial of the recent Tercentenary Festival. It contains a series of some fifty plates drawn and etched by Mr. William Hole, A.R.S.A., whose illustrations to various works of family history have been attracting attention, and whose figure pictures in the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy we had occasion to refer to the other week. A touch of the humorous appears in several of the etchings, as in that where Prof. Rutherford paces with even more than his accustomed dignity in front of the New University Buildings, and that other in which the Rev. Prof. Flint appears clad in complete steel, sheathing the sword which has put to flight the grim Apollyon, whose winged form is seen vanishing in the background distance; but the likenesses are, on the whole, substantially faithful and accurate, worthy records of the men whom they depict. The plates which render the calm, sagacious face of Lord Chancellor Inglis, the imposing form of the late Principal Sir Alexander Grant, and the powerful countenance of Lord Rector Sir Stafford Northcote, are especially finished in execution and dignified in expression and attitude, while among the more striking of the portraits of the professors may be named those of Masson, Muirhead, Chrystal, and Mackinnon. A series of the Edinburgh professors would hardly have seemed complete without some rendering of the picturesque figure of John Stuart Blackie—"a man most deserving of portraiture," as Mr. Ruskin said of him *à propos* of Archer's likeness. He had resigned his professorship before the time of the Tercentenary Celebration, but the artist has introduced him in one of the plates, swathed in the folds of his Highland plaid, descending his class-room stairs, and bestowing his benediction upon his successor, Professor Butcher. The etchings are accompanied by brief biographical letterpress, and the volume forms a pleasant, and more artistic, supplement to the well-known and valued works of Kay and Crombie.

The Abbeys of Arbroath, Balmerino, and Lindores. Illustrated and Described by George Shaw Aitken, Architect. (Dundee: Leng & Co.) In this well-printed quarto Mr. Aitken brings before the general public a subject which has been treated with unmerited neglect, viz., the monastic history of Scotland. It is, of course, true that the remains of ecclesiastical buildings north of the Tweed are of less importance than those on this side the border; but the popular notion that Melrose and Holyrood are the only ruins of this character worth notice ought to be dispelled, and Mr. Aitken's

book will help to dispel it. Arbroath Abbey stands upon rising ground, exposed to the blasts that sweep across the North Sea, and by its situation as well as by its wealth must have tempted the attacks of English and other marauders, from an early date. It suffered also from fire upon three separate occasions, and consequently the fragments that have survived these disasters give a very inadequate notion of the grandeur of the original fabric. Mr. Aitken has been at much pains to reconstruct the abbey, and his drawings of the Norman and Early-English work which yet remains are full of interest and not without considerable beauty. The architectural history of Arbroath extends from the year 1178—the date of the foundation of the abbey by William the Lion—to the rebuilding of the dormitory in 1470. Not long after the latter date the reign of ruin set in, and it probably culminated in the eighteenth century, when the western towers and also the central tower fell, involving in their downfall the destruction of the nave and transept walls. The abbey gateway is of much later date than the strictly religious buildings, and falls far short of the western and cloister entrances in grace and richness of detail. The situation of Balmerino Abbey, in a woody glade and hidden from the sight of man, contrasts strongly with that of Arbroath; but its obscurity has not preserved it from sharing the same fate. It was a Cistercian house—an offshoot from Melrose—established early in the thirteenth century, and apparently without any remarkable history. The noble trees by which its ruins are surrounded have stood the assaults of time far better, and the vestiges of the monastic structure are so insignificant as to have taxed Mr. Aitken's ingenuity not a little in his attempt to trace the original plan of the abbey. At Lindores, which stands inconspicuously in the plain to the east of Newburgh, there is even less to be seen above ground. But the house has a history, and at one time enjoyed vast revenues. "Here Sir William Wallace retired for repose after the battle of Earnside, and within its walls a compact was entered into by some of the Scottish knights to aid the enthronement of Robert the Bruce." There has been discovered a stone coffin containing the skeleton of a young man, who is thought to have been David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., who was murdered in Falkland Palace, and from the evidence of sculptured armorial bearings, the burial place of an "Earl Douglas," who took the cowl, seems to have been here. The architectural feature in the abbey which calls for remark is the one-aisled nave, and the church, built in the form of a Greek cross, may serve to recall the memory of its founder, David, Earl of Huntingdon, who fought in the Third Crusade. Mr. Aitken's book bears evidence of careful study and genuine love for the antiquities of his country, and we hope that its success may encourage him to pursue his researches, and share their results with the public.

Annales de la Typographie Néerlandaise au XV^e Siècle. By M. F. A. G. Campbell. Second Supplement. (The Hague.) It is now six years since the well-known Librarian at the Hague issued the first supplement to his invaluable Bibliography of Low Country incunables. The study of the subject has in the mean time advanced; certain previously unknown volumes have been dragged to light; the nature of others, before inaccurately recorded, has been more precisely stated; whilst a few editions, included in older bibliographies, have been proved to possess no existence. All this Mr. Campbell duly records. He acknowledges renewed obligations to Mr. Henry Bradshaw and Mr. Hessels of Cambridge, and his list is swelled by a certain number of additions from Mr. Conway's *Woodcutters of the Netherlands*.

The printing is carefully done, and, pending the issue of a second edition of the *Annales*, the *Supplément* will be indispensable to students interested in the subject with which it deals.

La première Relation de Christophe Colomb (1493), with a Reproduction. By Ch. Ruelens. (Bruxelles.) Of the *Epistola Christofori Columbi*, announcing the discovery of America, there are now eight primitive editions known: one (of 1493) printed by Plannek at Rome, one probably by Bernardinus de Olpe of Basle, one (of 1493) by Eucharis Argenteus of Rome, another by Plannek, two printed at Paris in *Campo Gaillardo*, one (probably of the same provenance as the two preceding) recently discovered at Turin, and finally one (of 1493) by Thierry Martens, of which the only known copy is preserved in the Royal Library at Brussels. Of this copy, M. Ruelens gives a faultlessly executed reproduction, printed on old fifteenth century paper, and accompanied by a prefatory letter. In this letter he shows conclusively that the copy in question was printed by Thierry Martens at Antwerp, in the year 1493 or 1494, and that it is a reprint, word for word, of the *editio princeps*, that namely printed (*sine loco aut anno, sed Romae, 1493*) by Stephanus Plannek. All collectors of "Americana" should hasten to secure a copy of the book. The edition is limited to a very small number.

PERSIAN ART AT THE BURLINGTON.

THE present exhibition of the Burlington Fine Arts Club is likely to be long remembered. For pure luxury of colour it is a sight difficult to equal. To many it will be a revelation, for the owners of Persian ware and its derivatives are few, and such a number of splendid specimens of them have never been brought together before. There is a fine collection of Persian at South Kensington, one of Rhodian at the Hôtel Cluny, and Sir Frederick Leighton's Arab Hall is rich in the tiles of Damascus; but here we have all three kinds in profusion, and of superb quality, while the still less known, but delightful, ware of Anatolia is represented by many choice specimens from the collection of Mr. Charles Elton. Moreover, all this splendid china is set off by exquisite embroideries and carpets, rich and interesting enough to form an exhibition by themselves, and a number of fine specimens of the elaborate brass-work of Persia, with their quaint forms and intricate decoration, add not a little to the strange and sumptuous beauty of the whole.

Even in such a large and fine collection of the various wares of Persia proper it is not to be expected that there would be no omissions. There is not, for instance, a bowl or cup of the rarest of all lustres—the green; nor is there one of those curious large jars, ornamented with designs in relief, of which South Kensington possesses so fine an example. One specimen only of *scraffito* we noticed, and none of the rich, red violet glaze (not lustre) with which bottles are sometimes covered. On the whole, however, it is wonderfully complete. Of lustre, brown, rose, ruby, crimson, gold, and mulberry, there are numerous and beautiful examples. An unusually large specimen (unfortunately broken) is Sir H. B. Bacon's bottle (25). Mr. Elton's (23) is only one of a singularly numerous and fine collection of bottles decorated with lustre on a blue ground. Mr. J. Dixon's bottle (66) is of an unusually deep crimson. Mr. G. Salting and Mr. F. D. Godman send two splendid specimens of the flame-coloured lustre (reddish lustre on yellow ground) (476 and 478), and Mr. L. Jarvis a very curious chequered bottle, in which each little lustre panel shines like a jacinth. Of lustre on opaque white ground are several specimens, the finest of which is Mr. Godman's jar (477). We have chosen these

specimens of lustre applied to articles of domestic use to show the diversity of the collection, leaving perhaps some examples more precious or of more artistic beauty. In Persian pottery applied to architecture, lustred and unlustred, the exhibition is very rich. Curious as well as of rare beauty is Mr. H. V. Tebbs's handrail with blue and green arabesques on a lustre ground (506), and Sir H. B. Bacon's column (507). Of the brown lustred tiles of the thirteenth century there are several very perfect and fine in design, some of which are dated, as Mr. Wallis's star tile, with verses from the Koran (132), the date of which is equivalent to A.D. 1262; but the oldest tile in the collection is one decorated with cheetahs in relief and belonging to Mr. A. Higgins. This is dated A.D. 1217. Of larger specimens we have a grand spandril lent by Mr. Godman (147), a large panel (17 in. by 24) belonging to Mr. Salting (149), and two smaller panels (148 and 150) which belong to Mr. F. Dillon and Mr. A. Higgins, and are dated respectively 1269 and 1290. The latter is exceptionally fine in lustre and colour. Mr. A. Ionides's little tiles with the bird Fong (151) are also of fine quality, and are specially interesting (if they really belong to the thirteenth century) as showing early Chinese influence. When and where Mr. Elton's strange tile (159) with a man's head was produced is one of the many mysteries of Persian china. It is like a bold sketch in rich browns and purples. Probably it has not been exhibited in a public place, or its features would not have escaped the iconoclastic fanaticism of the Sonnites. From this Mr. Aitchison's tile (142) has suffered severely, and also Mr. Wallis's (505), though the latter has been gracefully restored as to the face. Of the Shah Abbas tiles, with a mounted falconer, there are several specimens; and more rare, but of the same class, is Mr. Elton's tile, with two female figures (160). But of a perhaps still rarer class, that in which flowers are represented on a moulded ground of azure—tiles which exhibit in perhaps, greater perfection than any other works of art, the preservation of the facts of natural growth and colour under decorative treatment—there are at least two fine examples. Sir F. Leighton's (135) is perhaps the loveliest, as it is the most perfect, but Mr. Tebbs (137) runs it hard. To the same class belongs Mr. Godman's (541), with its frieze of flowers and birds, and its almost unique ground of brilliant light yellow. Mr. Holman Hunt's tile with the Mahdi's name (144) and the tiles on each side of it are good examples of the lustred wall-tile with raised inscription.

Of the blue-green Persian ware, with black decoration and thick rich glaze, several perfect specimens are shown by Sir Frederick Leighton and others. Of these it is remarkable that they are the nearest in colour to the Egyptian pottery from which Persian ware is supposed to be derived, and nearest in decoration to the Rhodian and Damascene ware which are derivatives of the Persian. Mr. Drury Fortnum exhibits a rare libation cup of Egyptian turquoise with black hieroglyphics (2) and a small bowl of similar make (1).

To most the principal attraction will be not the Persian ware, with its less bold decoration and more subdued hues, but the Rhodian and Damascene, with their large decorative treatment of natural objects and their effective scales of colour. Of Rhodian the "test" piece is Mr. Franks's jug (546), with silver gilt mount, of the date of Queen Elizabeth. No piece can well excel this in the richness of its glaze, the brilliance of its colour, or the perfection of its manufacture. Nowhere are the red with a vivid saffron tinge, the flashing blue, and the brilliant emerald green, in more just and striking contrast, nowhere are the touches more free and exactly placed. As fine,

or nearly, of their kind are several bottles and beakers, and Mr. Elton's plate (461) decorated with hunting scenes. In these pieces, which surely tell of a different factory, if not of a different country, the red is nearer vermillion, the green more "apple." Were the Rhodians great hunters of wild beasts as the Persians were? Surely the origin of these and other pieces of so-called Rhodian ware is not yet known? Were not these pieces formerly known by the name of Gombroon (the term now exclusively employed for *grains de riz* and perforated ware), and did not the potters of Lindus come from Persia? Taking these facts together, with the improbability of the captive potters striking out a new line of decoration in a foreign land, is there not ground for believing that much so-called Rhodian ware may have been made in Persia, although no signs of its manufacture there have yet been discovered? Pending more exact information, the terms Rhodian and Damascene are useful in distinguishing the character and colour of two marked kinds of Persianesque pottery, some specimens of each sort of which were certainly made at Rhodes and Damascus respectively. The Rhodian, with its gorgeous clash of colour, is the more striking; but there is more refined enjoyment to be gained from the Damascene, with its tender harmonies of puce and blue and green. Sometimes the designs are almost identical. Two covered bowls (549 and 551), belonging to Mr. Godman and Mr. Franks, are instances of this—one of these is Rhodian, the other Damascene. The beauties of both these classes are plain, and we must leave to our readers the task of finding out the loveliest specimens, confining ourselves to mentioning a few which should in no case be overlooked. First, the lamps and large chargers, in Case 12, belonging to Mr. Fortnum, Mr. L. Huth, and Mr. C. Elton. Mr. Drury Fortnum's lamp from the Mosque of Omar (527) is the most celebrated; Mr. Elton's little lamp (526) is specially curious on account of its Kufic inscription. The pair of bottles on top of Cabinet 9, belonging to Mr. Godman (402 and 404), are exceptionally large specimens of Rhodian. As a wonderful harmony of green and blue, without puce, Mr. Mill's Damascus plate (554) deserves to be noted. Mr. L. Huth's plate (365) is extraordinary for its freshness. It might have been made yesterday. The plates (366 and 368), lent by Mr. Fortnum, bear a coat of arms, and belong to a service of which three plates are in the Henderson Collection at the British Museum. Many of Sir Frederick Leighton's pieces in Cabinet 10 were obtained direct from Rhodes. This case contains some fine long-necked bottles belonging to Mr. Salting and Mr. Critchett.

In concluding this imperfect survey of a collection which contains very few specimens which are not choice, and still fewer that are doubtful, some praise is due to the admirable manner in which it is arranged and displayed, and the care with which the catalogue has been compiled and prefaced by Mr. Wallis. Almost all the accurate knowledge we possess as to the origin of this exquisite class of china has been sifted by him and presented to his readers. It is to be hoped that some effort of the kind suggested by him will be made to explore the mounds at Rhages, and all other local sources of information, before it be too late. On one point we are inclined to disagree with him. Although we like Persian china to be pure, we cannot agree that Chinese influence was entirely detrimental to the native art. In the time of Shah Abbas it was probably useful, if not necessary, to stimulate an art which had fallen very low, and, where the stiff character of Chinese ornament is corrected by the Persian native instinct for grace, the result is a beauty of a very charming, if hybrid, character. In

Cabinet No. 3 are some fine examples of this combination, and Sir Frederick Leighton's magnificent dishes, Mr. Tebb's plate with a cheetah, and Mr. Elton's pilgrim bottle are only a few of many instances in which Chinese "corruption" has yielded delightful artistic results not otherwise to be obtained.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS IN NORTH WALES AND AT CARLISLE.

Liverpool: March 23, 1885.

At the beginning of March there was found in ploughing a field at Caer Gai, about four miles due south-west of the town of Bala, and close to the south-west extremity of Bala Lake, the lower portion of a Roman inscribed tombstone. The upper portion, which had contained at least the figures of a human being and an animal, had been broken off, only the feet of the figures remaining. The inscription, which was in a moulding beneath, is (as sent to me)

IVLIVS . GAVRONIS . F
FE . MIL . CHOR . I . NER .

The position of FE . is singular; but it can hardly mean anything except *Fe(cerunt)*, consequently I should expand the inscription as *Julius Gaveronis F(ilius), Fe(cerunt) Mil(itis) C(ohor)tie I. Nerviorum*.

Since the days of Camden, Caer Gai has yielded quantities of Roman coins, bricks, and pottery; but the site of the station is only faintly traceable. This is the first inscription that has been brought to light. It is also the first inscription by the first cohort of the Nervii found in Britain, although from the Sydenham *tabula* of Trajan we know that it was here in A.D. 105. Several memorials of the second, third, and sixth cohorts of the same people have, however, been found. The lettering of the stone is fair. It is ornamented on the back with a moulding, &c., and part of an urn containing burnt bones and charcoal was found beneath it.

At Carlisle, in the middle of the month, there was found a large tombstone, bearing a representation of a female within an alcove, and beneath the following inscription within an "ansated" moulding:

DIS
VACIA INF
ANS . AN III

The inscription is short and peculiar. *Dis Vacia Infans An(norum) III.* "To the gods—Vacia, an infant of three years." No doubt *Manibus* is to be understood after DIS. The name of *Vacia* occurs on another tombstone found on the line of the Roman wall. Mr. R. S. Ferguson will probably describe this stone at length before the Society of Antiquaries in a short time. In the meantime, I am indebted to him for a copy of the inscription.

W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

NO CITIES ON THE EXODUS ROUTE.

British Museum: March 30, 1885.

In reply to Dr. Trumbull's letter in your last I am glad to acknowledge his priority to M. Naville in the inference that the stations of the Exodus in Egypt were regions, not cities.

Though not unacquainted with Dr. Trumbull's work, I had not been at the pains to read his criticism of points resolved by M. Naville, and in particular of views I have now abandoned in consequence of M. Naville's discoveries. I am, however, obliged to Dr. Trumbull for drawing my attention to his criticism of me (*Kadesh-Barnea*, p. 346), as I am here able to correct a curious misconception into which he has fallen. He there says of me,

"He thinks that El-Gisir may have been lower than now—so low as to have been under the Gulf of Suez level;" whereas what I wrote, and now italicise, was

"Between the two [Lake Winsah and Lake Bullah] is the sandy elevation of El-Gisir, rising in one place about forty, in another about fifty, feet above the level of the Red Sea at Suez, which is ten feet above that of the Mediterranean. This elevation, to cut the [Suez] canal through which was an arduous labour, is not throughout a marine deposit. The lowest part of one section reveals a tough bed at the base above the Suez level. The rest is wholly of sand, and might easily have been accumulated by drifts. Now the obstacle is not serious, but it does not seem to have covered a recent sea-bed. If we look at any large map we perceive that the ancient extension of Lake Timsah could have avoided this tract, and passed round it to the westward, where the levels are low."—*Cities of Egypt*, p. 120.

It is obvious that what I here wrote is the direct contrary to Dr. Trumbull's inference.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

FOUILLES DE PITHOM.

Paris: le 24 mars, 1885.

JE viens de lire un article paru dans l'*Athenaeum* du 14 mars 1885, et qui a pour sujet l'examen d'un livre récent de M. Naville sur les fouilles dirigées par lui en Egypte. Comme l'auteur de ce compte-rendu, je crois que les égyptologues seuls ont compétence dans les questions égyptologiques, et c'est pour cela justement que je suis étonné de lui voir prendre la plume. Evidemment ce pamphlet anonyme contre un des égyptologues les plus estimés d'Europe n'a pas été rédigé par un homme vraiment compétent dans les choses dont il parle. L'absence complète d'idées nettes et de connaissances précises, les critiques déplacées et vagues, tout jusqu'aux autorités américaines, qu'on invoque, alors qu'aucun égyptologue comptant dans la science n'habite l'Amérique, prouve avec évidence l'absence complète d'une préparation sérieuse. Cet article est cependant bien écrit et dû—j'aime à le reconnaître—à un journaliste de talent. Mais il ne suffit pas d'être journaliste pour faire de la science. Depuis quelque temps nous remarquons cette déplorable tendance même dans les corps savants. Un homme qui s'est fait connaître par quelque recherche d'érudition dans une branche quelconque des connaissances humaines croit pouvoir tout se permettre dans les autres, et au besoin même publier par les procédés photographiques maintenant si commodes des textes d'une langue dont il ne saurait déchiffrer un mot. C'est un abus et il faut le faire cesser. Mais enfin cela est encore moins grave que de critiquer sans savoir, surtout quand on joint à l'incompétence initiale des habiletés condamnables.

Rien de plus inexact que l'analyse prétendue impartiale que l'on nous fait des arguments de M. Naville pour son identification des ruines étudiées par lui avec le Pithom de la Bible et d'Hérodote. Ces arguments étaient cependant des plus sérieux. J'en citerai un qui, pour ma part, m'a convaincu. Dans le terrain des fouilles on a trouvé plusieurs inscriptions grecques ou latines portant le nom d'Héroopolis ou Ero castra. Or au chapitre 46, verset 28, de la Genèse, le texte hébreu et la vulgate parlent de la rencontre de Joseph et de sa famille dans la terre de Goshen (ou Gessen). Les Septante portent ici καὶ Ἡρώων πόλιν εἰς γῆν Ραμσσή, et le copte: "à la ville de Pithom dans la terre de Ramessé." Ainsi Pithom est expressément assimilé à Héroopolis, et c'est la même orthographe qui sert encore à désigner Pithom dans le passage de l'Exode (1, 11) pour lequel l'hébreu et les diverses versions sont d'accord. Les fouilles viennent encore sur ce second point confirmer les textes. En effet, à côté des inscriptions grecques et latines mentionnant

Héroopolis ou Ero castra, on en a découvert dans l'endroit exploré d'autres qui portent en hiéroglyphes le nom de Patum (la maison du dieu Tum). Qu'il y ait eu un autre lieu dit dédié à Tum à quelque distance de là, comme le prétend M. Lepsius, ou que ce sosie géographique ait porté le nom de Thou ou Thohu, comme le dit M. Naville, toujours est-il qu'il ne paraît y avoir eu qu'une seule ville nommée en grec Héroopolis et à laquelle la tradition assimilait le Pithom de la Bible. Or si la tradition peut être invoquée, c'est surtout quand il s'agit des noms de lieux.

Quant à l'identification de Tuku et de Succoth je n'en dirai rien: on a pour l'égyptien nombre d'exemples de *t* changés en *s* et réciproquement. Mais j'avoue que l'argumentation est moins rigoureuse et c'est sans doute à cette assimilation et à quelques autres du même genre que M. Naville pensait dans les réserves modestes, prudentes et scientifiques qu'il a faites lui-même au début de son livre, et qui ont été si singulièrement interprétées par le reporter de l'*Athenaeum*.

En laissant de côté les questions géographiques—fort bien traitées d'ailleurs—les textes découverts et publiés par M. Naville ont le plus grand intérêt. Il ne s'agit pas seulement, comme on l'a dit, d'une variante curieuse du nom de l'éléphant, mais, entre autres, d'un document jusqu'à présent unique dans son genre: je veux parler de la stèle historique et budgétaire de Ptolémée Philadelphe. Aussitôt après la découverte, M. Naville, connaissant mes travaux spéciaux dans cet ordre d'idées, avait eu l'extrême obligeance de m'envoyer un passage de ce document capital. Ce passage, isolé du contexte, m'a cependant permis de terminer définitivement la question des monnaies égyptiennes, celle du budget ordinaire des cultes comparé au budget général de la même époque, celle des impôts de la capitation et des maisons établis par Tachos suivant les économes Aristotèles et enfin celle de l'apothéose des dieux Adelphe. Il a donc été commenté par moi en trois travaux spéciaux, dont deux ont paru dans la *Revue Egyptologique* que je dirige et un autre dans la *Revue de l'enseignement supérieur*. En ce qui concerne les poids et monnaies, ce texte hiéroglyphique prouve que l'*argenteus* (*hat*), si souvent mentionné par nos contrats démotiques, et qu'ils assimilent partout à 5 sékels ou tétradrachmes d'argent (20 drachmes attiques, puis 20 drachmes ptolémaïques), était identique à l'ancien outen d'argent (la vieille unité pondérale pharaonique pesant 30 centigrammes environ). Ainsi s'expliquait le nom du didrachme traduit toujours en copte par *Kite* (c'est à dire par l'ancien *Kati*, dixième de l'outen). Désormais c'est une question vidée qui nous donne en même temps à l'aide des multiples et des fractions régulières déjà connus, des données du papyrus démotiques et grecs sur les règles servant à exprimer les fractions, sur la proportion légale des trois métaux entre eux, sur les étalons monétaires, etc. (données longuement étudiées par moi dans ma *Revue*) tout le système métrique et numismatique des égyptiens. Il est certain que ce ne seront pas les poids, trouvés dit-on dernièrement par M. Petrie comme les similaires trouvés par M. Mariette, qui viendront nous apprendre quoi que ce soit d'important de plus. Tout ce qui pouvait laisser doute a disparu.

En ce qui concerne le budget, nous avons appris que les temples d'Egypte recevaient chaque année 150,000 outen ou 500 talents d'argent sur 14,800 talents qui composaient alors le revenu annuel du roi, et que cet argent était pris sur les impôts de la capitation et des maisons.

Enfin—et c'est ici surtout que je me réjouis de la publication intégrale du document—j'avais établi qu'en l'an 21, au mois de Choïak, avait du être institué le culte des dieux Adelphe

(dont les contrats démotiques fixaient le commencement entre le mois d'Athyr de l'an 19 et le mois de Phamenoth de l'an 21) puis qu'à ce moment notre stèle indiquait des générosités beaucoup plus grandes faites exceptionnellement aux temples. Cette conclusion est confirmée expressément par un autre passage de la stèle, qu'on ne m'avait pas communiqué, et qui mentionne les statues élevées à cette date aux dieux frères.

Je ne puis m'étendre davantage sur les découvertes de M. Naville et sur les belles traductions faites par lui. Mais je dois finir en protestant vivement au nom de tous les égyptologues contre les assertions singulières d'un incompetent au sujet de versions dont il ne pourrait même pas rendre compte.

EUGÈNE REVILLIOUT.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. NETTLESHIP, the animal painter, will be represented at the Grosvenor by two pictures. One of these, which is the largest canvas the artist has yet attempted, will call to remembrance his famous blind lion of two years ago. It is entitled "In the midst of the fire, and they felt no hurt." On an island of rock, rising from out a forest on fire, a group of wild beasts have taken refuge—among them a lion still defiant, a lioness licking her rescued cub, and a deer huddling in paralysis of fear against the lioness. The flames are only to be inferred from the red reflection on the animals and on the background, where wreaths of dusky smoke, blasted tree trunks, and a towering precipice are seen confusedly beneath a crescent moon. The other picture is a life-like study of a brown bear.

MR. EVERTON SAINSBURY, whose picture of a village scene in last year's Academy attracted some deserved notice, has completed several works for the May Exhibitions. One of these shows a group of village children round an itinerant knife-grinder; another, of deep sentiment, depicts an old man seated by a fire on the downs watching a pair of lovers disappearing over the hills; a third, which, on account of its colour, may be the most popular, has a single girlish figure for subject. She is dressed in blue, and is relieved against the warm sand hills of the Welsh coast.

ONE of the prettiest of Mr. D. W. Winfield's pictures has been very charmingly engraved by Messrs. J. and L. Godfrey for the *Art Journal*. The April number of this magazine contains the first of a series of articles, by Mr. Joseph Hutton, on London Clubland, a continuation of Mr. H. Wallis's Notes on the early Madonnas of Raphael, and an article on Colin Hunter, by Mr. Walter Armstrong.

MR. GLADWELL is about to open a new gallery at 14 Gracechurch Street. The first exhibition will be held in May.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. will shortly commence the issue, in monthly parts, of *Pictorial Canada*, a new fine art work, uniform with *Pictorial Europe* and *Pictorial America*. *Pictorial Canada* is edited by Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, and will contain about six hundred illustrations by leading artists, executed under the supervision of Mr. L. R. O'Brien, President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

A PROPOSAL is on foot to erect at Paris, in the Place des Etats-Unis, a reduced copy of the colossal statue of Liberty lighting the World, which was presented by France to the United States.

A SONG, bright and tender, and full of fresh touches from nature, by Mr. Edmund Gosse, and illustrated by Miss M. Gow, forms a charming

page of the *Magazine of Art* for April, which contains also some admirable papers by Prof. Sidney Colvin, Mr. David Hannay, Mr. Austin Dobson, and others, all well illustrated; but perhaps the most notable article is that by Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson on Mr. Hamerton's new work on "Landscape," which introduces us to a new and capable critic.

THE *Dublin University Review* (London: David Bogue) gives as its number for March an "Illustrated Art Supplement," containing a catalogue, with illustrations and descriptive criticism, of the Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts. In some respects the most ambitious, it is also in many respects the most successful of these illustrated catalogues that have now become so popular. But we do not care for "Ink-Photos."

MR. F. P. BRANDARD'S engraving after Constable's "Salisbury Cathedral" at South Kensington is enough to make the present number of the *Portfolio* memorable. It is worthy of the best days of English landscape engraving, being at once rich, brilliant, and sympathetic. The care and dexterity with which the boughs and foliage of the trees are rendered should be especially noted. The writers this month are Mr. Loftie, Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Mr. Monkhouse, and Mr. F. G. Stephens. The latter's article on Mr. Holman Hunt's new picture is impartial and discriminating, though his memory as to details seems now and then at fault. Is it true, for instance, that the Holy Family are "splendidly illuminated from a mysterious source," or that the children "are bound in a line by long garlands"?

AN etching by J. Klaus, after a spirited sketch by Van Dyck for a picture of the Resurrection, appears in *L'Art* (March 15), together with another by the same engraver, after a picture of a "Storm on Lake Menzaleh," after a drawing by Pausinger. M. Dargenty contributes to the number a paper upon Gustave Doré.

THE house of Millet at Barbizon is to be sold, and the widow of the great artist will, they say, be obliged to leave it if left unaided. M. Fougier, in the *XIX^e Siècle*, makes an appeal to all admirers of Millet to prevent an event which would for so many reasons be deplored.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

THE Third Philharmonic Concert, on Thursday, March 26th, opened with a very fine performance of Schumann's symphony in C. Sir Arthur Sullivan may be proud of his orchestra: the strings are uncommonly good, and in the middle movements of the symphony they showed themselves off to advantage. The novelty of the evening was an Orchestral Serenade, composed expressly for the Philharmonic Concerts, and conducted by the composer, Mr. T. Wingham. It comprises three movements: the first, an Andante in E flat, quiet, melodious, and graceful; the second, a Scherzino, light and lively; the last, a Rondo, full of vigour and brilliancy. With regard to the first and second movements, the Shaksperian motto was well chosen; for the melodious strains, delicately orchestrated, as it were, "creep in our ears." The finale is less refined, and, indeed, somewhat too noisy for serenade music. The new work was received with enthusiasm, and the composer twice recalled. The music, with its flow of melody, and with its clear construction, proved all the more effective, coming, as it did, immediately after the clever, but long and laboured violin concerto of Brahms in D. It contains many points of interest, but it is hard work to listen to it. Herr Joachim plays

the enormously and, we would venture to add, uselessly difficult solo part with wonderful dexterity and intellectual power. He has added a *cadenza* to the first movement, in which he has put forth his whole strength as an executant. Signor Bottesini gave two double bass solos, an Elegia and Tarantella; and his *tours de force* gained for him plenty of applause and an encore. There was some vocal concerted music, but the performances were very far from satisfactory. The concert concluded with Sir G. A. Macfarren's lively overture, "Chevy Chase," which was well rendered and well received.

The last Saturday Popular Concert of the season (March 28) was well attended. It commenced with one of Haydn's early quartets, given to perfection by Messrs. Joachim, Ries, Straus and Piatti. Signor Bottesini played two movements from his Concerto in F sharp minor. The music *per se* has no special merit: the performance, not the work, was the attraction. An air with variations, by way of an encore, was a *bravoura* performance certainly somewhat out of place at these classical concerts. Mdlle. Kleeberg played Chopin's Fantasia in F minor. There was a want of dash and sonority about the difficult passage in octaves for both hands, but with this exception the rendering was exceedingly good. She obtained and accepted an encore. Herr Joachim and Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave three of the Brahms and Joachim Hungarian Dances, and the public demanded a fourth. A short time ago we thought encores were likely to be abolished at these concerts, but three at one concert show that the end is not yet. Misses H. and G. Nunn sang duets by Marcello and Handel: when less nervous they may perhaps render a better account of themselves. The programme concluded with Schubert's pianoforte quintet in A (op. 114).

Monday evening was the last night of the season. The concert commenced with a spirited and intellectual rendering of Schumann's Quartet in A minor, under the leadership of Herr Joachim. Mdlle. Kleeberg played Chopin's Ballade in G minor (op. 23): had there been a little more singing tone to the opening theme and a little less harshness in one of the *forte* passages, we should have nothing but praise for her rendering. For an encore she gave Chopin's Etude in F (op. 10, no. 7). Mdlle. A. Zimmermann contributed three short solos by Schumann. She played the Nachtstück (op. 23, no. 3) extremely well, but we cared less for her reading of the Romanze from op. 28, and the Canon in B minor. She was much applauded, but declined the encore. Signor Piatti gained immense applause for his fine playing of his showy "Bergamasca," and Signor Bottesini was equally successful with his Elegia No. 2, and Tarantella; both artists wisely declined the encore. Mr. Santley was the vocalist. The programme concluded with some of the Brahms and Joachim Hungarian Dances, interpreted by Herr Joachim and Miss A. Zimmermann. Signor Romili was the accompanist. The 28th season will commence on Monday, November 9.

We have had some good and interesting pianoforte playing during the past season, but we have missed the two great "draws" of the preceding one, viz., Madame Schumann and Herr Puchmann; and it is to be hoped that Mr. A. Chappell will be able to induce one, or possibly both, to take part in his next series of concerts. We hope, too, that there will be pianoforte solos always in keeping with the high character of the music for strings. We have, of late, had few sonatas, and besides, one or two pieces of questionable taste. And, once more, let us hope that the programmes in future will contain some interesting novelties, and that greater prominence will be given to native compositions; for English music is beginning to be thoroughly appreciated not only abroad but at home.

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